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The Defense Program

STUDY of the Neutrality Law passed at the extra session of Congress reveals that the Government, while drastically regulating American trade and its Merchant Marine, specifically has maintained our historic doctrine of the freedom of the seas. The cash and carry system is adopted, and prohibited are loans and credits to belligerents, American travel on belligerent ships, and navigation in war zones proclaimed by the President. But the Preamble of the Law sets forth that the United States "waives none of its own rights or privileges, and expressly reserves all the rights and privileges to which it and its nationals are entitled under the Law of Nations."

To put the matter in another way, the Government voluntarily has imposed limitations upon trade with, and the movements of citizens and ships to, belligerent and adjoining neutral nations, within the war zone, and has prescribed penalties for infractions of such limitations. But these limitations and penalties cannot be offered as a defense by belligerents against responsibility for acts done to our citizens and ships. We have said in effect that it is unlawful for our nationals to invade defined war zones, but we also have served notice that if they are injured we shall exercise the rights we have specifically reserved, and require reparation.

The double barrelled character of the Act is fully understood by the belligerents, which have expressed their satisfaction, or dissatisfaction, with it according to the view they take of its effect upon their operations. Germany interprets it as evidence of our support of the Allied cause. This evidence she finds in our recognition of the blockade, and in the prohibition of traffic with the neutral states adjoining the Reich, which strengthens it; in the availability of our markets for munitions, including planes; in the transfer of all transport to belligerent merchantmen, which aids the exchange position of the Allies, and turns our import trade over to them, etc. More than this, we have arranged to add immeasurably to the costliness of any offensive in which Germany's troops may engage, and have provided her enemies with the means to replace their air losses and, in fact, to attain air equality, if not air supremacy.

An important limitation upon the Allies lies in our refusal to extend credits of any kind, whether loans or notes. This naturally will have a tendency to conserve supplies and curtail purchases, and consequently defer any extended operations. It is true the Allies have cash and securities in the United States amounting to more than 5 billion dollars, but so great are the expenditures and waste of war that if it be prolonged even this huge sum will become exhausted, and purchases from us would have to cease.

The experience of the World War (Verdun is a striking example) demonstrates that the defensive is costly as well as the offensive. However, prudence justifies the Allies in the position war

(Please turn to Page 247)

Concentrations of New Divisions Nearly Completed



Commanding generals of the five triangular divisions which are now concentrating in the South and Northwest are (left to right, top) Maj. Gen. Walter C. Sweeney, 3rd Division; Brig. Gen. Clement A. Trott, 6th Division; Maj. Gen. Walter Krueger, 2nd Division; (bottom) Brig. Gen. Campbell B. Hodges, 5th Division, and Brig. Gen. Walter C. Short, 1st Division.

This week saw virtual completion of the concentrations of three of the Army's four triangular divisions at their Southern stations, where intensive field training is soon to begin.

Concentration of the units of the First Division at their winter encampment at Ft. Benning, Ga., was completed Thursday, with the exception of some of the elements of the 16th Infantry which are expected to be at Benning by 17 Nov.

All units of the Second Division were in camp at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, on the same day, except the 1st Battalion, 38th Infantry, which will not arrive until 1 Feb. 1940.

When the 11th Infantry arrives 21 Nov. at Ft. McClellan, Ala., the concentration of the Fifth Division will be completed. All other units of the Fifth were at McClellan Wednesday, except the artillery, which will drill at Ft. Knox, Ky., under command of Col. William H. Dodds, FA, chief of the division's field artillery section. Concentration of the artillery at Knox was completed 3 Nov.

The Sixth Division, however, will not be completely grouped until February, 1940. The 6th Engineer Battalion arrived yesterday at Camp Jackson, S. C., joining other units already in camp. There is still to arrive, however, the 1st and 20th Infantry Regiments, due 14 Nov.; the 8th Medical Battalion, due 23 Nov., and the 1st Field Artillery, which will not arrive until 1 Feb. 1940.

Concentration of the First Cavalry Division was completed at Ft. Bliss, Texas, on 6 Nov.—a task made easy by

(Please turn to Page 228)

Thousands Promoted in Army

Nearly 30,000 enlisted men in the United States Army were ordered promoted this week as the War Department put into effect new tables of grades and ratings because of the Air Corps-Coast Artillery Corps expansion program and the executive increase ordered by the President 8 Sept.

Addition of approximately 60,000 men to the Army and putting into effect of new tables of organization were responsible for the wholesale increases.

The new promotions were authorized as of 8 Nov., and already hundreds of them have been made. Many Arms and Services have completely exhausted eligible lists and are now confronted with vacancies in certain grades and fields of specialization.

Following is a summary of the actual increases ordered for the various Arms and Services.

By Grades

	1	2	3	4	5	6
SC	21	33	73	119	130	511
OD	5	23	6	86	72	251
QMC	32	120	123	391	296	1292
Cav.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CWS	10	10	13	10	-9	75
CE	15	45	85	214	220	483
FD	15	28	30	-9	-21	139
Inf.	12	98	317	-300	841	127
FA	0	68	82	264	445	739
CAC	27	148	125	963	1362	3525
AC	397	825	2363	2208	1957	6866
DEML	0	8	-8	1	-1	0
MD	21	54	238	427	157	1491

(Please turn to Page 242)

Fully Equipped Forces Plan of Sec. Woodring

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is in a position to state that the following are the immediate objectives of the Military policy adopted by the Secretary of War:

1. An Initial Protective Force, complete in organization, training and equipment.
2. Such organization, training and equipment to contemplate Hemispherical Defense, in order that American defense may be assured.

Numbers are important for the achievement of these objectives, but more essential is perfection, or as close to that standard as possible, in organization, training and equipment. So far as numbers are concerned, Mr. Woodring holds that in these perilous times it is necessary to increase the Regular Establishment to its peace time strength of 280,000 men and the National Guard to its peace time strength of 420,000 men.

Under the Constitution, Congress alone has the power to raise Armies. The duty of the Executive, consequently, is to point out the military needs of the Nation, and to inform the House of Representatives of the budgetary requirements to meet them. In accordance with practice, estimates of costs for the next fiscal year are prepared by the Department. These estimates are transmitted to the Budget Bureau. That bureau holds hearings at which officials and Chiefs of Arms, Corps and Services appear and defend them. The bureau discusses cuts with the President who usually is too busy to give them more than passing attention. Then the bureau, with Presidential authority, fixes a limiting figure within which the Department must compress the original estimates. The estimates as trimmed are transmitted to the House, which refers them to the Appropriations Committee. That sub-committee naturally has no expert familiarity with Service concerns, and while it seeks through testimony to have the estimates justified, its interest really is confined to a few matters including those local to the districts of its members.

As a result of this procedure, it is not the needs of the Army which impress Congress so much as the amount of money that is to be appropriated.

Secretary Woodring has turned the horse in another direction. He is placing needs above dollars.

In his recent conferences with members of the House Military Affairs Committee and Appropriations sub-committee, the Secretary emphasized that he is less concerned with numbers, important as they are, than with perfection. He cares little whether Congress should authorize 200,000 or 220,000 or 260,000 or 284,000 men for the Regulars and 200,000, 350,000 or 420,000 men for the National Guard. Whatever the numbers (and he reiterated the peace time strength as that which should be established), he feels it vitally necessary to be allowed funds to enable thorough organization, thorough training and thorough equipment. He has begun organization and training through the divisional step that has been taken, and within the appropriations made, is

(Please turn to Page 243)

Significance of Navy Day Deepened by Foreign Wars, Editors Point Out

Navy Day was celebrated throughout the United States 27 Oct.—not in the Navy Yards, which have been closed to visitors—but aboard Naval Reserve vessels and in dozens of cities with speeches, parades and demonstrations of men and equipment. Of this the press, as usual, took due note, but pointed out that foreign troubles have given the day an even greater significance this year than ever before.

The Philadelphia, Pa., *Ledger* observes, "Celebration of Navy Day today forcibly calls attention to some part of the influence that the war in Europe is having on this country. In former years it has been a gala event . . . Navy yards have been thrown wide open

"But not so this year. Navy yards here and throughout the country are guarded as closely as the skeleton in the family closet. No one was permitted to risk even one eye in the Government yards or the private ones where construction of the 106 ships on the ways is going on. All of this did not detract from the spirit of the observance. It just served to make the public more navy conscious and brought a realization that the first line of defense is just that and that its secrets are precious and to be kept and an opportunity for sabotage prevented."

The New York, N. Y., *Journal and American* states, "Today, Navy Day, should be celebrated by every American. We are the second naval power in the world today. We should be the first, and if plans now afoot are not halted by 'little American' minds, we will be the first."

"Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of the Navy, assures the American people that 'never before has the morale, material condition and state of the Navy been higher.' It is, in fact, today, as it should be, on its tiptoes."

Comments the Atlanta, Ga., *Constitution*, "It is gratifying in a world of war, today, to realize the high ability of America's naval personnel and to know that, behind the armored strength of our defensive ships, stand men fully worthy of a nation's confidence. A better knowledge, by the country as a whole, of the Navy and its men is the first objective of Navy Day."

"Navy day, observed today because it is the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt, who played a leading role in the development of American sea power, occurs in appropriate season this year," comments the Cincinnati, Ohio, *Enquirer*. "Events of the war demonstrate more clearly than ever the necessity of naval strength in a world where weakness has been shown to be fatal to the liberty of nations."

The Worcester, Mass., *Gazette* says, "Today the country is taking more than

New Role of Army Bands

By HOWARD C. BRONSON

President, United States Army & Navy Bandsmen's Assn.

NUMEROUS rumors have been afloat during the past three or four years regarding the ultimate fate of our Army bands. Several contemplated changes have been discussed with responsible officers in Washington and the complete elimination of bands from our service has been, I am confident, abandoned as a course of action, at least, for the present. Whether the value of our bands to the service shall warrant their continuance is largely dependent upon the attention given to band problems during the ensuing two or three years.

That the Regimental Band should cease to exist is one of the unfortunate aspects of the changes which modernity has imposed upon the military. The necessity for mobility has disrupted the old order. The regiment must travel "light", there can be no non-essentials while it is on the move. Instead of 12 to twenty miles of marching per day, the newly mechanized units may leave Fort Sheridan, Ill., this morning and report for duty at Knox, Ky., tonight.

It was inevitable that the band should be separated from these fast moving, streamlined combat units. The Division

and Post Band is the logical successor of that time-honored institution, the Regimental Band.

Our problem is the development of the Division and Post Band into a highly efficient and useful adjunct to the function of the military station or post. The consolidation of two regimental bands to make one division band creates a whole bagful of problems. Each organization is a definite personality, possessing characteristics which are peculiarly its own. Every musical organization differs in some degree from all others. That personality represents the sum-total of the influence of all the colonels, adjutants, commanding officers, band leaders, first sergeants, drum majors and individual players who have made up the ensemble since the birth of the band. There is certain to be some clash of personalities through the merger of two bands, topped by the presence of the former leaders, non-coms and first chair men of each organization, unless efficient machinery is set up for the efficient trading and distribution of players in order to provide a satisfactory instrumentation in each band. This may require the retraining of surplus bass drummers and other players of non-duplicating instruments.

A Chief Bandmaster, serving on the General Staff, in a capacity similar to that of the chiefs of the various professional branches, medical, chaplains, etc., would prove valuable in the coordination, training and administration of bands under the new plan. Out of chaos, it would be possible for him to bring unity, efficiency and harmony within a branch which, if permitted, could prove of tremendous value to the service.

It is difficult for the "lay-mind" to grasp the significance of the reaction of the musician to arbitrary, brisk and uncomprehending methods of handling band problems. A bandmaster may be stern and exacting and secure the full cooperation of his men so long as there is a bond of musical understanding between him and the players, but the orders of the commanding officers seldom take into account that sensitiveness of make-up, which must be present, if a man is truly a musician.

Despite opinions to the contrary, there are band leaders within the service possessing the executive and administrative ability to conduct the office of Chief

usual interest in the annual observance of Navy Day. Whether we need a bigger Navy, which some say means a commanding fleet in each ocean, is a question that ought to be publicly discussed by competent authorities on both sides of the issue, before action is taken.

"But there is nothing derogatory in saying we need a better Navy. And on that question the present naval war may provide some illuminating answers. The German submarines, and it may be the German pocket battleships, are presenting some stiff problems for the British to solve. And, while the lessons thus far seem more disturbing than informing, our own officers, as well as the British, cannot afford to neglect them."

"It has been long," states the Raleigh, N. C., *News and Observer*, "since Navy Day came at a time when so much uncertainty surrounded the navies of this country and the world."

"In this time of change in a troubled world, however, one certainty stands. The essence of American defense is power at sea. Not even in a world in which fantastic things are happening is any real invasion of America by force from abroad within the realm of probability. But sallies against our coasts and the coasts of this hemisphere are well within the realm of possibility. The defense against them lies not only in a strong Navy but in a Navy shaped in awareness of change in warfare at sea."

The Wilkes-Barre, Pa., *Record* observes, "As for the importance of the American Navy, it need not be emphasized by a special observance, for as Governor James said, 'Every day, as we read our newspapers, we better appreciate what the defensive forces of the nation can and must be able to do, both in the air and on water.'"

The Indianapolis, Ind., *Star* says, "Observance of Navy Day gains added importance this year on account of the war in Europe. The fleet must be maintained at the peak of efficiency in order to discourage any interference with American rights on the high seas . . . The United States Navy always has been this country's first line of defense. Changing world conditions have imposed additional responsibilities which demand a larger building program."

And observes the Nashville, Tenn., *Banner*, "The Navy—Defender of Our Sea Frontiers' is a salient theme of Navy Day this year. It is a slogan based on naval tradition and history. It is in complete accord with facts past, present and future. And familiarity with those facts gives to every American a sense of pride, and profound personal concern in this day in which the Navy—husbander of American interests in peace and war—is on parade."

the Coast Artillery Association's 1940 R.O.T.C. medal.

Service Med.-Res. Officers Meet

The eleventh annual training period for Army and Naval Medical Reserve Officers sponsored by the Mayo Foundation, was held at Rochester, Minn. 8th October.

It was attended this year by 207 Army and 62 Naval reserve officers. Eleven Naval districts were represented. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery was represented by Capt. E. W. Brown (MC), USN.

The following papers were presented by Naval Medical Officers: the Navy and Industrial Medicine, by Capt. E. W. Brown; the General Duties of a Medical Officer of the Navy Afloat and Ashore, by Lt. Comdr. J. R. Fulton (MC), USN; Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.; submarine Rescue, by Lt. A. R. Behnke (MC), USN, Washington, D. C.; Mental and Nervous Conditions in Relation to Military Service, by Comdr. A. A. Marsteller (MC), USN, Washington, D. C.; Aviation Ophthalmology, by Comdr. J. C. Adams (MC), USN, Washington, D. C. and Tatooing, by Lt. Comdr. R. H. Hunt (MC), USN, Minneapolis, Minn.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Revised and simplified Industrial Mobilization Plan for 1939 Approved and Published; Congressional Delegation to Discuss Woodring and Minority Plans while on Air Jaunt; New Distribution of Army Enlisted Grades and Ratings Due Soon; Navy Board to select Captains for Rear Admiral will be named soon; Gulf Coast Maritime Service Training Station shifted from Tampa to St. Petersburg, Fla.; Two new Coast Artillery Regiments to be Activated?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this valuable information from any other source.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Brig. Gen. Walter A. DeLamater, NYNG, who was elected president of the National Guard Association.

Rear Adm. Harry E. Yarnell, USN, who retires from active duty following a distinguished Naval career.

Maj. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, USA, who was promoted to that rank last week.

Lt. Col. Daniel E. Campbell, USMC, who commanded the Marine Detachment at the New York World's Fair and who has now been ordered to duty as a member of the examining board at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

General Pershing and Armistice Day



GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

The same erect stature, the same direct thinking, characterize the soldier who is on the lips of the American people on this Armistice Day—General Pershing. Fresh in his mind are those arduous days when he was training and developing and commanding Armies that finally numbered more than 2,000,000 men. Often when some of his subordinates of those historic times call upon him, reminiscences flame into graphic picture the events in which they commonly participated. There was the insistence of the British and French to use our troops as replacements, and to prevent the formation of an American army. There was the concern of the General for the comfort and well-being of the enlisted men, the lack of proper clothing and the purchase of British uniforms, which descendants of Ireland did not want to wear. There was the care with which leaders were selected, and the immediate removal of those who expended life needlessly or extravagantly, or failed to execute orders with the ability and zeal the General expected. There were the incessant negotiations with the British and French, in order to assure necessary supplies for our troops. There were the careful preparations for offensives, the execution of the campaigns planned, and the following up of successes so as to achieve the maximum of victory. There were the efficient treatment of the wounded and sick, and the honors paid to the glorious dead. These and thousands of other details falling from the lips of the General and his lieutenants limn the deeds of the ever-victorious AEF so that they stand out among our traditions as an example for observance by the generations that follow.

The General finds reminiscences interesting as they are to all of us. But their value to him, aside from bringing to mind men and events with which he is indelibly associated, lies in the sharp delineation they give to the policies we must pursue in order to defend and augment the welfare of our country. When he was ordered to France in 1917, he found us absorbed in the pursuits of peace, presenting the spectacle of the most powerful nation giving no regard to any increase in our military forces, and with little appreciation of the time and effort which would be required to prepare them for effective service. He has said that if the United States had had when it entered the war a combat Army of 500,000 men, thoroughly trained and equipped, they would have given such a preponderance of force to the Allies that the war could have been brought to a victorious conclusion before the end of 1917.

Instead of anything approximating such a force, it was necessary for him in a country three thousand miles from home, to begin its creation, and it was a year and a half before he was able

to make it ready for battle. And then he was handicapped by the necessity of obtaining arms and supplies of all kinds from the Nations with which we were associated.

General Pershing does not want that situation ever to arise again. In the consultations the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff have had with him, he has so expressed himself. Mr. Woodring makes no secret of the value he places upon the advice of the General. General Marshall has frequent recourse to his counsel. Thus the veteran of the World War today is drawing upon his experience to guide the Government in its preparations, not to engage in war but to keep us out of it. For an Army of 500,000 trained and equipped men, supplemented by a formidable Fleet, will compel aggressors to listen to our voice.

On this day, it seems eminently proper to recall a General Order which General Pershing issued on 12 November 1918, the day after the Armistice. It is as follows:

G.H.Q.
American Expeditionary Forces.
France, 12 Nov., 1918.

General Orders No. 203:

"The enemy has capitulated. It is fitting that I address myself in thanks directly to the officers and soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces who by their heroic efforts have made possible this glorious result. Our armies, hurriedly raised and hastily trained, met a veteran enemy and by courage, discipline and skill always defeated him. Without complaint you have endured incessant toll, privation and danger. You have seen many of your comrades make the supreme sacrifice that freedom may live. I thank you for the patience and courage with which you have endured. I congratulate you upon the splendid fruits of victory which your heroism and the blood of our gallant dead are now presenting to our nation. Your deeds will live forever on the most glorious pages of America's history."

"These things you have done. There remains now a harder task which will test your soldierly qualities to the utmost. Succeed in this and little note will be taken and few praises will be sung; fail, and the light of your glorious achievements of the past will sadly be dimmed. But you will not fail. Every natural tendency may urge towards relaxation in discipline, in conduct, in appearance, in everything that marks the soldier. Yet you will remember that each officer and each soldier is the representative in Europe of his people and that his brilliant deeds of yesterday permit no action of today to pass unnoticed by friend or by foe. You will meet this test as gallantly as you have met the tests of the battlefield. Sustained by your high ideals and inspired by the heroic part you have played, you will carry back to our people the proud consciousness of a new Americanism born of sacrifice. Whether you stand on hostile territory or on the friendly soil of France, you will so bear yourself in discipline, appearance and respect for all civil rights that you will confirm for all time the pride and love which every American feels for your uniform and for you."

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General, Commander-in-Chief.

Official:

Robert C. Davis,
Adjutant General.

Services Win Old Enlistment Pay

In a far-reaching decision which will affect an estimated 120,000 men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, the U. S. Court of Claims held Monday that payment of reenlistment allowances during the fiscal years ending 30 June 1938 and 30 June 1939 was not prohibited by Congress.

Thus every man in the four services whose enlistment expired between 1 July 1937 and 30 June 1939 who reenlisted is entitled to the reenlistment allowance provided by law. But, it was made clear, payment of the allowance rests with the General Accounting Office, and should that agency not honor payments, each individual entitled to the allowance would have to enter suit against the government.

The Court's decision was rendered in a suit brought by Pvt. Emmett F. Dickerson, of Washington Headquarters Co., and will affect that soldier only, if the GAO does not accept it as blanket authority for similar payments to other men.

The government has 90 days within which to appeal the case, and until decision to appeal or not is made, the GAO will not pay 1938 or 1939 enlistment al-

lowances either to Private Dickerson or to other Service personnel. Appeal is possible only by filing a writ of certiorari with the Supreme Court of the United States. If that tribunal refuses to review the Court of Appeals' decision, the GAO may still compel each man to bring suit in Court of Claims.

Neither the GAO nor the Justice Department had indicated late this week whether or not it would appeal. If no appeal is made, then each man may file his individual claim with the GAO—not with finance officers of the various services for they have no authority to pay the two years' allowances.

Claims will vary from \$75 to \$200, since each man in the first three enlisted grades is entitled to \$50 for each year of his previous enlistment he has served, and each man in the fourth grade or lower is entitled to \$25 for each year. The decision may involve disbursing of about \$14,000,000.

Basis of the court's decision was that Congress altered the wording of the "riders" to various appropriation acts by which it had prohibited payment of the allowance since 1933.

The first rider, passed 3 March 1933 "suspended" for the fiscal year 1934 payments of the allowance, and that rider was re-enacted for the fiscal year 1935 on 28 March 1934, for the fiscal year 1936 on 14 May 1935 and for the fiscal year 1937 on 23 June 1936.

But for the fiscal year 1938, the rider was changed to read, in the bill approved 28 May 1937, that "no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1939, shall be available for the payment of enlistment allowance . . ."

Similar provision was made in the act of 21 June 1938 for FY 1939.

The court held right to a legal salary was not dependent upon an appropriation to pay it. In this case, there was no appropriation for two years to pay allowances, but, said the court:

"Whether it is to be paid out of one appropriation or out of another; whether Congress appropriate an insufficient amount, or a sufficient amount, or nothing at all, are questions which are vital for the accounting officers, but which do not enter into the consideration of a case in the courts."

The Opinion

Pertinent parts of the Court's decision follow:

Plaintiff is a private in the United States Army where he has served as an enlisted man for a period of more than 20 years. On July 21, 1938, he was honorably discharged from a three-year term of enlistment, and on July 22, 1938, reenlisted for a period of three years in the grade of private.

Section 9 of the basic pay act of June 10, 1922, 42 Stat. 625, 629; U. S. C. Title 10, Sec. 633, provides:

"On and after July 1, 1922, an enlistment allowance equal to \$50, multiplied by the number of years served in the enlistment period from which he has last been discharged, shall be paid to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the first three grades who reenlists within a period of three months from the date of his discharge, and an enlistment allowance of \$25, multiplied by the number of years served in the enlistment period from which he has last been discharged, shall be paid to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the other grades who reenlists within a period of three months from the date of his discharge."

By virtue of this provision of law plaintiff upon his reenlistment on July 22, 1938, became entitled to receive as a reenlistment allowance the sum of \$75. He has not been paid this reenlistment allowance and is entitled to recover that amount in this suit if this statute was in effect at the time of his reenlistment. **

Following the passage of the act of June 10, 1922, all men reenlisting in the Army within three months from the date of their honorable discharge from preceding enlistments were paid reenlistment allowances provided in that act until after July 1, 1933, upon which date such payments were suspended under the provisions of section 18 of the act of March 3, 1933, Treasury-Pot. Office Department Appropriation Act, 47 Stat. 1489, 1519, which reads:

Sec. 18. So much of sections 9 and 10 of the Act entitled "An Act to readjust the pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service," approved June 10, 1922 (U. S. C. Title 37, secs. 13 and 16), as provides for the payment of enlistment al-

lowances to enlisted men for reenlistment within a period of three months from date of discharge is hereby suspended as to reenlistments made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. ***

Manifestly these acts of Congress suspending the operations of section 9 of the basic pay act of June 10, 1922, for the fiscal years 1933-37, did not operate as a repeal of that Act and was not intended by Congress to do so. The basic act remained unchanged and without modification as it had always stood.

For the fiscal years 1938 and 1939, Congress did not continue the suspension of the provisions of the 1922 act in respect to the payment of the reenlistment allowance involved but made unavailable for the payment of such allowance all appropriations enacted for these years. For the fiscal year 1938 it was provided in section 402 of Public Resolution No. 122, approved June 21, 1938, 52 Stat. 800, 818, that:

* * * no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, shall be available for the payment of enlistment allowance to enlisted men for reenlistment within a period of three months from date of discharge as to reenlistments made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, notwithstanding the applicable provisions of sections 9 and 10 of the Act entitled "An Act to readjust the pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service," approved June 10, 1922, 62 Stat. 13, 16.

Similar provision was made in the act of May 28, 1937, 50 Stat. 213, 232, in respect to the fiscal year 1938.

The defendant contends that it was the intention of Congress to suspend the operation of the permanent law for the payment of the enlistment allowances for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1938, and June 30, 1939, and says in the brief that "the later two Acts were so clear as to be express legislation against the payment of reenlistment allowances."

We cannot agree with the defendant in this contention. The language found in these provisions contains no reference to the suspension of the basic statute. Congress in dealing with this question for the fiscal years preceding 1938 had specifically and in plain terms stated that the provision in the basic pay act for an allowance for reenlistment during those years was suspended. It must be assumed that had Congress intended to continue such suspension for the fiscal years 1938 and 1939 it would have employed the same language, or language equally plain and unequivocal. The deliberate selection of language so different from that used in the preceding Acts indicates that a change of law was intended and gives rise to a definite presumption that it was the intention of Congress to change from and not to continue the suspension which had previously existed for the preceding years.

Plaintiff's legal right to the reenlistment allowance therefore accrued to him upon the date of his reenlistment.

His failure to receive the allowance has arisen solely from the proviso which limits the availability of funds appropriated for that fiscal year from which the allowance could have been paid. While this restriction clearly constitutes a prohibition on the administrative officers of the Government to use any of the funds so appropriated, such limitation does not affect his basic right to the allowance which is founded upon permanent legislation. ** *

It is well established that recovery may be had where Congress has failed to appropriate all the amount provided as compensation for an officer under the basic law, and also where there was a failure to appropriate any money for pay provided for in earlier permanent legislation. * *

Plaintiff is entitled to recover. The contention that the provision of the basic pay act of June 10, 1922, was suspended for the fiscal year 1939, insofar as it related to the pay of the reenlistment allowance, cannot be sustained. That Act had not been repealed or modified in any respect and was in full force and effect during the fiscal year. The restriction placed by Congress upon the use of appropriations made for the fiscal year for payment of such reenlistment allowances has been uniformly construed to affect only sums appropriated and otherwise available. Such limitation was binding on the administrative officers of the Government but in no way suspended or repealed the basic right of reenlisted men to the allowance.

It is ordered that judgment against the United States in favor of the plaintiff be awarded in the sum of \$75.00.

Would Increase Lt. Generals

Representative J. Buell Snyder, of Pa., chairman of the Military Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, this week introduced a bill which would grant the rank of lieutenant general to major generals of the Army specifically assigned by the Secretary of War to command the Panama Canal and Hawaiian Departments.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Billboards Speed Recruiting

In every region of the United States within reach of the Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Inc., and its affiliates, will appear outdoor posters, to speed Army recruiting.

A Milwaukee company is lithographing 15,000 of these posters in two strikingly-colored designs, each nine by twenty feet. One design is "Guardian of the Colors," depicting regimental color sergeants bearing "Old Glory" and the blue regimental colors of the Infantry, guarded by helmeted soldiers armed with rifles. Seventy-five hundred of these posters will be distributed for display throughout the United States. The "Guardian of the Colors" is an enlargement of an original poster by the Army artist, Maj. Thomas B. Woodburn, chief of the Recruiting Publicity Bureau.

The second poster, "The Doughboy," also a creation of Major Woodburn, showing an infantryman on the alert, rifle in readiness, and a silhouette of a field artillery piece drawn by six horses in the background, will be distributed in like number by the Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Inc., and affiliates, as their contribution in the interest of national defense.

Public transportation vehicles are contributing space for display of 75,000 posters in the usual street car advertising size.

Meanwhile, the Adjutant General's Department is proceeding with plans to ask for bids for 18 stream-lined trucks and trailers in which recruiting crews will travel from community to community throughout the United States. Deliveries are beginning now on 75 station wagons for use of the recruiting service.

Panama Canal Defenses

In connection with the reorganization of the defenses of the Panama Canal, the 74th Attack Squadron, 16th Pursuit Group, 19th Wing, at Albrook Field has been redesignated as the 74th Bombardment Squadron.

A camp has been established at Camp Paraiso, to house the 5th Infantry, which has been separated from the 18th Infantry Brigade. The 18th Infantry Brigade will go to Ft. Davis, C. Z.

The Panama Provisional Coast Artillery Brigade, (AA), comprising the fol-

lowing units, has been organized; Hq. and Hq. Battery, at Quarry Heights; 72nd Coast Artillery, at Ft. Randolph, and 73rd Coast Artillery at Ft. Amador. The organization became effective 1 Nov. 1939.

30th Infantry Wins Trophy

The 30th Infantry won the McQuaide Pistol Team Trophy match fired at Ft. Funston, Calif., 5 Nov. 1939, with a score of 2565 out of a possible 3000. The 250th Coast Artillery, California NG, took second place with a score of 2356, and the 11th US Cavalry took third place with 2241. A new record was established by the 30th Infantry when it topped by 168 points the previous record set by the 250th Coast Artillery in 1937.

The McQuaide Trophy, named in honor of Chaplain Joseph P. McQuaide, popular war-time Chaplain of the 250th Coast Artillery, was established in 1926 by Brig. Gen. Richard E. Mittelstaedt, adjutant general of California. It is competed for annually by ten-men regimental pistol teams, from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, California National Guard, Organized Reserves, and Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

The 30th Infantry Team, under the direction of 1st Lt. W. P. O'Neal and captained by 1st Sgt. John P. Reidy, is one of the outstanding teams on the West Coast as well as in the service. Their average man score of 256.5 for ten men, compares very favorably with that of the five-man Infantry Team at Camp Perry this year, which was 261.2. The following are the individual scores: Cpl. Garr, 277; Sgt. Reidy, 275; Sgt. Bradshaw, 266; Sgt. Walker, 264; Pfc. Rozinski, 254; Lt. O'Neil, 253; Sgt. Stanton, 253; Sgt. McMillan, 250; Sgt. Sorahan, 245; Cpl. Huntington, 228.

Army MC Appointees

As a result of an examination held 17-21 July 1939, the following-named candidates were appointed on 8 Nov. 1939, as first lieutenants in the Medical Corps, Regular Army:

Charles A. Stafford, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Glenn J. Collins, McAlester, Okla.
Cannon A. Owen, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Roger L. O'Toole, Eagle Grove, Iowa.
William N. Piper, Paris, Ill.
Madison A. Furrh, Carthage, Tex.
Edward R. Marshall, Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. H. Kerr, Philadelphia, Pa.
John T. Martin, Gloucester, Ohio.
Frank J. Shaffer, Washington, D. C.
Hanes M. Fowler, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Harry L. Berman, Peoria, Ill.
Harvey L. Lloyd, Santa Anna, Tex.
Francis W. Regnier, Blytheville, Ark.
David E. Thomas, Cleveland, Ohio.
Theodore C. Bedwell, Jr., Dallas, Tex.
Otis W. Snyder, Denver, Colo.
William H. Amspacher, Lawton, Okla.
Jose R. Vivas, Santurce, P. R.
Benedict R. Walske, Independence, Wis.
Beverley E. Smith, Tacoma, Wash.
Richard Reynolds, Quincy, Mass.
Charles E. Melcher, Davenport, N. Y.
Isaiah A. Wiles, Glencoe, Ill.

Army Promotions

More than two hundred officers of the Army were advanced in rank under recess appointments by the War Department this week. The names of the officers promoted will be found in the Army orders,

in this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The names were not forwarded to Congress during the recent special session because of President Roosevelt's expressed desire that all business save that of amending the neutrality act be ignored.

However, the officers concerned will lose neither pay nor precedence by the delay, due to the fact that their new rank will be predicated.

Service Game Broadcast

The Army-Navy football game at Philadelphia, Pa., 2 Dec., will be broadcast to Manila, P. I., and Honolulu, T. H., through the facilities of RCA Communications, Inc. It was stated yesterday by the Navy Department.

A play-by-play account will be broadcast from San Francisco over stations KER and KKR, 10390 and 15460 kilocycles, respectively, and probably over stations KKQ and KKW, 11950 and 13780 kcs. The broadcasts will be picked up at Manila by RCA and made available to station KZRM, and at Honolulu, to station KGU. If signals fade in Manila at dawn, as sometimes happens, press messages will be sent to fill in lost portions of the broadcast.

President Roosevelt told newspapermen yesterday that he would attend the Army-Navy game. It will be the first Service game he has attended since taking office in 1933.

Reserve Officer Travel

The Comptroller General this week ruled:

"Where Army Reserve Officer was ordered to proceed to his home via the place where he was to receive physical examination incident to his relief from active duty after termination of leave of absence granted, and travel was performed as directed, mileage is properly payable for the travel performed notwithstanding he was appointed to a civilian Government position at the place where he was relieved from active duty effective the day following said relief. Case where a reserve officer is continuously on active duty under two or more orders, is granted leave of absence prior to expiration of one ordered period of one or later order, distinguished" turns to his duty station under the active duty, travels to his home and re-

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week Capt. Paul A. Paden, Capt. Arthur K. Noble, 1st Lt. Ralph R. Gamm, 1st Lt. Richard S. Bolten, 1st Lt. John A. Heintges and 1st Lt. Calvin G. Hagerman were elected to membership and nine members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

Benefits Paid: Colonel John Randolph, Inf.

Divisions Concentrate

(Continued from First Page)

the fact that the division—like the Second Infantry Division—had just completed maneuvers.

No mass moves are involved for the Third Division which is remaining at Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Vinson Bill Not Favored

Despite Congressional investigation of procedure being followed by the Navy when only one bid is received for the construction of a naval vessel, the Navy Department has recommended unfavorably on a bill introduced by Representative Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee which would require that in the event only one bid was received, at least one Navy Yard prepare estimates for comparison with the commercial bid.

Design Troubles Ended

Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison this week acknowledged that in several instances new vessels being constructed for the Navy have been overweight and featured by poor construc-

tion. Mr. Edison said, however, that "fully adequate measures to correct the defects have already been taken."

His statement was made as the result of a request by Senator Vandenberg, of Mich., for confirmation of rumors circulated concerning the Navy's new construction. Mr. Edison told the Senator that faulty casting had caused cracks to develop in stern posts of heavy cruisers of the Chester-Louisville class. These faulty sternposts, he said, have now been replaced.

Concerning charges that recent destroyer construction has been overweight, Mr. Edison pointed out increases in weight, which have come about largely through an effort to improve ruggedness and because of addition of some topside military units, have affected stability.

Mr. Edison assured Senator Vandenberg that the difficulties have been less serious than has been described.

National Guard Notes

National Guard units all over the United States have gone on a schedule of semi-weekly drills, expanding the number of annual armory drills from 48 to 60. Many, too, have already inaugurated the field training programs requested by the War Department.

Each national guard unit is to have seven days of field training, by 31 Jan. These training periods may be undertaken in periods ranging from one day at a time to the full seven days. The popular method of obtaining the training is through a series of week-end encampments.

A tentative schedule of additional field training was announced by Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the Second Corps Area, for New York, New Jersey and Delaware troops, numbering 2,111 officers, 45 warrant officers and 26,710 men.

Troops are to be trained for a period of seven days for each unit, between 5 Nov. and 16 Dec.

Field training in Massachusetts is to be completed by 31 Jan.

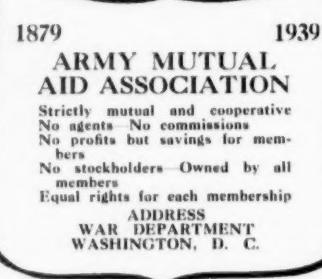
The Third Corps Area also announced a schedule of training during the period 13 Nov. to 23 Dec. It has scheduled the following special events in connection with the program: 14 Nov.—Tank obstacle demonstration at Ft. Belvoir. 30 Nov.—Artillery firing demonstration at Ft. Hoyle. 16 Nov. (tentative date)—Demonstration of reinforced Infantry battalion in assault at Ft. Meade.

Old Ft. Washington, historic defense of Washington, which was recently abandoned as an Army post is being reopened for use of the District of Columbia National Guard.

Illinois has asked the War Department for permission to convert two horse-drawn Field Artillery Regiments—the 122nd and 124th, of Chicago—to motorized units. The move, if carried out, will complete motorization of the Illinois National Guard with exception of horse cavalry, and will enable the field artillery to stay with the 33rd Division as part of the Initial Protective Force in event of mobilization.

Present gun carriages will have to be adapted to motorization by replacing axles and wheels.

The War Department this week was notified by Maj. Gen. George A. White, the Adjutant General of the State of Oregon, that Oregon within a period of one week had increased the enlisted strength of its National Guard units by 913. This was the quota authorized for Oregon by the Executive Order promulgated by the President of the United States on 8 Sept. 1939, providing for an increase in the enlisted strength of the National Guard throughout the country by 45,000, in the discretion of the Governors of the respective states. Oregon is the first state to attain its National Guard augmentation quota, the enlisted strength of National Guard units in that state now being 4,254.



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RCA Institutes, Inc.



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Today Radio would carry the news instantly, as it brought the world news of Europe's new cataclysm.

R.C.A. Communications provides radio communication to and from 43 countries and among leading cities of the United States. This great communications system has already played a stellar part in keeping the world enlightened about the present critical events in Europe.

The National Broadcasting Company, another service of the Radio Corporation of America, has thrown the resources of its two nation-wide networks into the cause of making and keeping America the "best informed nation in the world."

Discoveries made in RCA Laboratories are incorporated in equipment manufactured by the RCA Manufacturing Company so that America can have at its command the most advanced means of radio transmission and reception.

In the twenty years since RCA was founded, the number of broadcast receivers in the United States has grown from zero to 44 million. RCA is proud to have taken a leading part in this amazing development.

THE U. S. NAVY

Four Selection Boards Named

Members of four selection boards were appointed this week by Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison. Members named will sit on the senior selection board, which will name 12 captains for promotion to rear admiral and 52 commanders for promotion to captain, convening 22 Nov.; the Marine Corps selection board to select one brigadier general for promotion to major general, to meet 22 Nov.; one Marine Corps board to recommend four colonels for brigadier general and 19 lieutenant colonels for advancement to colonel, meeting 20 Nov., and one board to name not more than five officers for designation to Engineering Duty only, to meet 13 Nov.

Members of other Navy and Marine Corps selection boards meeting during December and January will be designated within the next few days.

The following are members of the Navy senior line selection board:

Vice Adm. Charles P. Snyder, Commander Battleships, Battle Force, president; Vice Adm. Charles A. Blakely, Commander Aircraft Battle Force; Rear Adm. George T. Pettengill, Commandant, Washington Navy Yard; Rear Adm. John W. Greenslade, Member, General Board; Rear Adm. Charles S. Freeman, Member, General Board; Rear Adm. William S. Pye, Commander, Destroyers, Battle Force; Rear Adm. Walter N. Vernon, Commander, Battleship Division Two; Rear Adm. Gilbert J. Rowcliff, Commander Cruisers, Scouting Force, and Rear Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, USN, Commander Cruisers, Battle Force, members. Comdr. Allan R. McCann, recorder.

The board meeting the same day to name the Marine major general is almost identical in composition. Rear Adm. John D. Walnwright, member of the General Board, replaces Rear Adm. John W. Greenslade as member, and Lt. Col. Donald Curtis, USMC, is recorder.

Following are members of the senior Marine selection board:

Maj. Gen. James C. Breckinridge, Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C., president. Brig. Gen. Richard P. Williams, Department of Pacific, San Francisco; Brig. Gen. William P. Upshur, Marine Corps Base, San Diego; Brig. Gen. Emile P. Moses, Marine Barracks, Quantico; Brig. Gen. Holland M. Smith, Marine Barracks, Quantico, and Brig. Gen. Philip H. Torrey, Marine Barracks, Quantico, members. Lt. Col. Donald Curtis, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, recorder.

Members of the Navy EDO board are:

Rear Adm. Samuel M. Robinson, Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, president. Capt. James M. Irish, Ass't. to the Chief of Bureau of Engineering; Capt. Frank J. Lowry, Bureau of Navigation, and Capt. Forrest U. Luke, Bureau of Navigation, members. Comdr. Palmer H. Dunbar, Bureau of Engineering, recorder.

Meanwhile, two other Navy boards are now holding daily meetings in order to have ready for submission to Mr. Edison by 1 Dec. reports of the proceedings and

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their recommendations. One of these is the board headed by Rear Adm. Ernest J. King, which is studying personnel problems of the various Navy Staff Corps. Report of this board, as stated in last week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, will probably be ready for the Acting Secretary by 1 Dec.

The second board is that headed by Rear Adm. Frederick J. Horne. This board is engaged in a study of all matters having to do with aviation personnel of the Navy and Naval Reserve. Admiral Horne stated this week that his board was meeting every afternoon, but that he doubted that its report would be completed by 1 Dec. Certainly, though, he said, the board's work will be finished by the end of next month.

Reports of both boards are to be presented to Congress when it reconvenes in January.

Since Admiral King's board has on it representatives of every Staff Corps, hearings have been unnecessary, but the aviation board has supplemented its closed sessions with five round table discussions with representatives of various departments. These have included Rear Adm. John Towers, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics; Rear Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and representatives of these bureaus and of Naval Operations, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and the Marine Corps.

The old procedure of questioning these witnesses was abandoned in favor of the more speedy and efficient systems of round table discussions in which the views of each witness were discussed by the other witnesses and the board.

The board has also had available for its use data gathered as the result of questionnaires sent this summer to various parts of the Naval Establishment.

42 Officers to Flight Training

The Navy Department announced this week names of 42 naval officers selected for flight training (heavier-than-air) for the class convening about 31 March 1940.

Lieutenants (jg)

John L. Foster Robert W. Jackson
James E. Vose Arnold H. Newcomb
Charles R. Ware John J. Powers
Sherwood H. Dodge William A. Ellis
Joel A. Davis, Jr. Charles R. Elsenbach
Jack C. Ferguson Roy J. Krogh
Noel A. M. Gaynor Dayton A. Seiler

Ensigns

William L. Brantley Wm. A. H. Howland
William F. Bringle Lloyd F. Jakeman
John K. Boat Harvey P. Lanham
H. S. Bottomley, Jr. John L. Nelson
Harry H. Barton Walter S. Reid
Carl W. Cousins George M. Ronze
Carl R. Doerflinger Jesse P. Robinson, Jr.
Frederick E. Dally Walter J. Stencl
Leonard R. Ewoldt John H. Thomas
Albert B. Führer Albert O. Vorze, Jr.
F. B. Glikerson Roger B. Woodhull
Alexander Groves Donald M. White
Kenneth E. Hanson Donald V. Wengrovius
F. H. Henderson, Jr. Fred E. Wexel

Alter "Rotating" Policy

The Navy Department this week relaxed its requirements concerning rotating duty for junior officers aboard ships of the Navy. Pointing out that the present limited emergency is placing a heavy strain on the officer personnel of the Navy, the Bureau of Navigation left to commanding officers the responsibility of utilizing the services of junior officers in positions deemed best suited for their talents. However, the Department asked that all ensigns be given a maximum of training in deck watch, to "insure a proper groundwork for their development as capable mariners and to qualify them to take charge of a deck watch, ship underway."

Civilian Naval Training

Senator David I. Walsh, of Mass., Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee has introduced a bill providing for civilian naval training at naval training stations, upon naval vessels or elsewhere.

Senator Walsh's bill does not set up any definite training program, merely laying the groundwork as a general authorization measure.



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Enlisted Men to Annapolis Prep

The following enlisted men of the United States Navy have been ordered to the Naval Academy Preparatory School, Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va.:

Barton, F. D.	Bascom, W. R.
Burk, R. W.	Hardin, C. Jr.
Karrer, K. M.	Wagner, M. E.
Bamberger, H. E.	Deisher, F. S.
Bergen, J. H.	Klein, T. G.
McIlrath, C. H.	Dennis, L. F.
West, R. A.	Balestrieri, S.
Fanning, E. G.	O'Reilly, T. B.
Bruce, D. W.	Bourque, D. H.
Jennings, C. R.	Wright, W. R.
Fitzpatrick, J. W.	Burkhart, H. W.
Mohr, G. I.	Corcoran, L. A.
Cruse, D. A.	Simpson, C. H.
Windsor, J. M.	McDermott, F. M.
Heintz, J. W.	Dederick, J. H., Jr.
Girardet, D. L.	Blackburn, E. E.
Smith, N. S.	Campbell, N. F.
Dashko, N.	Goebel, C. C.
Bernreuter, J. D., Jr.	Losure, J. E.
Bliche, R. C.	Sherwood, W. G., Jr.
Casey, G. D.	Standard, R. E.
Castleberry, J. R.	Sugg, L. H.
Davis, S. A.	Camp, J. C., Pvt., U.S.M.C.
Duggan, G. L.	McKenzie, R. T.
Eubank, J. E.	Hartley, J. D.
James, E. F.	Steiner, P.
Maupin, J. M.	Forbes, B. B., Jr.
Thompson, E. N. C.	Talbott, J. W.
Ozimek, E. A.	Dwyer, J. V., Jr.
Bonds, J. L.	Taylor, H. A.
DeForest, T. B.	Adams, C. J.
MacLeod, A. R.	Bass, J. R.
Morehouse, R. A.	Beard, P. M.
Cook, R. H.	Caldwell, W. L.
Spinella, G. P.	Craycraft, R. W.
Jones, R. L.	Knotts, S. L.
Faulion, R. D.	Murray, D. N., Pvt., U.S.M.C.
Greeley, R. B.	Suhre, F. J.

Would Increase Vessel Repair Fund

In a move to make available more funds for the major overhaul of naval vessels, Senator David I. Walsh, of Mass., chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee has introduced a bill which provides that after the first half of the life of a naval vessel, as computed under the Washington and London Naval Treaties, a sum not to exceed 25 per cent of the first cost of the hull, machinery and permanent fittings of the vessel may be expended for repairs and changes in addition to the amount already provided by law.

Colonel Torrey Promoted

Col. Philip H. Torrey, USMC, on 4 Nov. was promoted to brigadier general, with rank from 21 August, 1939, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

General Torrey is Commandant of Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.

He was born on 18 July, 1884, at Ft. Douglas, Utah, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps on 18 July. General Torrey has served at many of the shore stations in the United States and aboard many ships of the Navy. He also served on detached duty with an expeditionary force organized for service in Cuba from September 1906 to January 1907; with the Provisional Brigade Marines in Guanfanano Bay, Cuba, from March 1911 to June 1911; in France in the early part of 1918 for the purpose of obtaining information regarding training, equipment, etc., of troops in the war zone; with the First Provisional Brigade Marines in Haiti from October 1920 to August 1922; and again with the First Brigade Marines in Haiti from July 1929 to July 1931.

Fleet Movements Scheduled

The following prospective movements of vessels of the battle force, United States Fleet, were announced this week by the commander of that force:

Oklahoma—Puget Sound N. Yd. 3 Nov., San Pedro 8 Nov.
Philadelphia—Mare Island N. Yd. 6 Nov., San Diego 10 Nov., Mare Island N. Yd. 7 Nov., San Diego 8 Nov.
Patterson—Mare Island N. Yd. 7 Nov., San Diego 8 Nov.
Idaho—San Pedro 8 Nov., Puget Sound N. Yd. 12 Nov., Colorado—Puget Sound N. Yd. 14 Nov., San Pedro 18 Nov.
Lexington—Puget Sound N. Yd. 15 Nov., San Pedro 18 Nov.
McDougal—San Diego 18 Nov., Mare Island N. Yd. 19 Nov.

Winslow—San Diego 18 Nov., Mare Island N. Yd. 19 Nov.
McDougal—Mare Island N. Yd. 23 Nov., San Diego 24 Nov.
Winslow—Mare Island N. Yd. 23 Nov., San Diego 24 Nov.

Battalion Honors Squadron

Addresses by Rear Adm. Clark H. Woodward, USN, commandant Third Naval District, and Monsignor William T. Dillon, dean of St. Joseph's College for Women, Brooklyn, N. Y., and honorary battalion chaplain, featured a dinner given 8 Nov. at the Towers Hotel, Brooklyn, by officers of the Third Battalion, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve to the members of the South Shore Power Squadron.

The power squadron participated in summer maneuvers of the battalion, and placed at its disposal 24 power boats.

Among the nearly 200 present were Capt. N. V. O'Connell, commanding Co. D, toastmaster; Comdr. Jerome S. Luchene, commander of the squadron; Lt. Carl Letsch, USNR, general manager of the Towers, in charge of arrangements; Maj. B. S. Barron, battalion commander; Capt. William P. Carey, adjutant; Capt. A. J. Cincotta, quartermaster; Capt. John J. Dolan, Co. A; Capt. F. W. Lindlaw, Co. B; and 1st Lt. Robert Wilcock, commanding Co. C.

457 Enlisted in Navy

Enlistments in the Navy reached a new low this week, the lowest since recruiting was intensified following issuance of the President's proclamation of limited national emergency, 8 Sept. A total of 457 were enlisted, of which 227 were first enlistments, 35 were enlistments of men whose terms of service were expiring, and 95 were enlistments of former Navy men.

These figures are for the week ending 3 Nov. During the week ending 27 Oct. there were 639 enlisted, and during the week ending 20 Oct., 920 were enlisted.

During the past week 921 applicants for first enlistment were accepted.

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U. S. COAST GUARD

Indicative of the great strain being placed on the facilities of the Coast Guard by the unexpected increase in strength provided under the executive order following the limited emergency proclamation is the situation extant at the Curtis Bay Depot. More recruits are being put through this base than any other base in the country. The old sail loft is again being used as a barracks, housing 400 recruits. The normal housing capacity of the loft is 163. The tug Carabasset is accommodating 38 other recruits.

Capt. LeRoy Reinburg, commandant of the depot, said this week that there are 710 recruits now at the base, with from four to a dozen additional recruits arriving daily.

Tenders Shifted

The lighthouse tender Narcissus has been shifted from Norfolk, Va., to Washington, D. C., and the tender Wistaria has been shifted from Portsmouth, Va., to Baltimore, Md.

To Meet at Canal

The Coast Guard vessels Bonham and Morris will meet at the Panama Canal to exchange certain personnel. The Bonham is enroute to Seward, Alaska, to replace the Morris, which is enroute to the Coast Guard Depot at Curtis Bay for repairs.

Additional Warrant Officers

Headquarters announced this week that there will be about 74 additional warrant officers appointed as a result of the expansion of the Coast Guard. There will also be a considerable increase in the number of petty officers, but tables of organization denoting these increases have not yet been approved.

Coast Guard Reserve

The commandants of all Coast Guard Districts have been requested to forward to headquarters by 15 Nov. the names of

all applicants to date for enrollment in the Coast Guard Reserve.

Flight Training

Headquarters this week announced that graduates of the Coast Guard Academy during the year 1938 will be eligible for flight training at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola. The original announcement limited the group from which selection could be made to graduates of the Coast Guard Academy during the years 1931 to 1937 inclusive.

Chief Warrant Officer Examination

The following warrant officers have been found eligible to take the examination for chief warrant officer early next month:

Boatwains: R. W. Dierlam, Marius Petersen, S. A. E. H. Peterson, L. R. Daniels, E. V. Wyatt, H. J. Babbitt, Christie Christensen, John A. Heikel, K. A. E. Lindquist, Lee R. Scott, George V. Stepanoff, Otto Bentz, R. S. Tewksbury, E. T. Turcotte, Adrian deZeeuw, Ottar Skothem, C. R. Grenzner, W. C. Hart.

Boatswains (L): H. F. Burnham, A. E. Kristoffersson, P. H. Forner, W. T. Farrell, J. M. Odin, M. M. Hymer, W. E. Holmes, George A. Joseph, E. G. Tillett, Charles Wright, Jr., P. W. Tiffet, A. J. Wilson, P. H. Simpson, R. C. Rich, T. G. Deegan, C. C. Hayman, W. E. Ireland, J. T. Hagglove.

Gunnery: H. I. Vernet, L. H. Hines, D. Ballard, R. E. Barber, E. A. Ninness, W. Mitchell, W. O. Dwyer, R. A. Taylor.

Radio Electricians: J. T. Oden, H. I. Allen, Machinists: J. W. Hollister, A. L. Flanagan, J. L. Wattengel, W. D. Pinkston, F. G. Hall, N. L. Edwards, H. Y. Clements, R. M. Valentine, R. E. Hearne, E. A. Bigelow, D. N. Bent, R. E. Collier, M. Lentz, Jr., J. Thorpe, H. H. Wheeler, L. V. T. Sleek, M. J. Hoosick, C. Jerabek, W. L. Lowe.

Electricians: Clifford F. Wurfel.

Carpenters: Theodore Tobaison, Albert L. Trucker, Lloyd L. Dough, James E. Rivald, Joseph H. Chagnon, Joseph L. Temple.

Pay Clerks: A. J. MacLean, Joquin Tormos, H. G. Gottlieb, Marius Nordal, P. A. Krugler, W. C. Brocklehurst.

plaintiff was retired in the grade of sergeant on 9 Feb. 1915. But the Court held that he was entitled to be retired in the grade in which he was serving at the time he became eligible for retirement, saying that:

"Having completed thirty years' service on 6 Dec. 1914, the right of retirement became vested in plaintiff and he was entitled to be retired as of that date. At that time he was holding the rank of first sergeant and, under the terms of the statute was, therefore, entitled to the retired pay of that grade."

Nor was the order of his commanding officer, on 9 Feb. 1915, retiring plaintiff as sergeant of any effect, since the retirement of a soldier after thirty years of service is not within the discretion of his Commanding Officer, nor does such officer have the authority to fix the grade or rank at which a soldier may retire, or to affix any other condition to such retirement. Under the express terms of the statute he retires in the grade in which he is serving at the time the application is made and the right has vested.

"And in this connection the Court, in referring to the *Blackett* case, 81 C. Cls. 884, 891, said that 'the right given by Congress was without condition and absolute * * * and cannot be affected by any act of a superior officer or even the Commander-in-Chief of the Army.'

"The claimants were represented by Ansell, Ansell and Marshall."

Retired Officers Cannot Practice

The United States Court of Appeals this week ruled that a retired Army officer, even though out of active service since 1920 and despite the fact that the officer concerned has had no duties or performed any service in or for the Army since 1930, is ineligible to practice law in cases brought before the Treasury Department.

The opinion was rendered in the case of Maj. Leonard L. Barrett, USA-Ret., who sought the right to appear in cases involving the Treasury Department. Major Barrett is eligible to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States and other courts.

The question of Major Barrett's eligibility to practice before the Treasury Department arose over that section of the Criminal Code which provides that no "officer of the United States" shall act as an agent or attorney in prosecuting any claim against the United States, and the section which makes it unlawful for any "officer in the employ of the United States . . . directly or indirectly (to) receive or agree to receive, any compensation . . . in relation to any proceeding . . . or other matter or thing in which the United States is a party or directly or indirectly interested, before any department," etc.



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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1939

"The construction of a sufficient number of modern war ships and their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

AS THE WORLD CELEBRATES ARMISTICE DAY today—there will be a two-minute cessation of fire on the Western Front—it well may reflect that the war in progress had its seeds in the failure of the Allied and Associated Forces to bring defeat home to the German people. It was General Pershing who alone of the Commanders-in-Chief and the Statesmen, realized the danger to world peace of a Germany saved from the ravages of war and glorying in the Army which had kept them from its soil. Here is the considered judgment of that great soldier as he presented it on 30 October 1918, to the Allied War Council then discussing the terms under which an armistice should be granted:

"Finally, I believe the complete victory can only be obtained by continuing the war until we force unconditional surrender from Germany, but if the Allied Governments decide to grant an armistic, the terms should be so rigid that under no circumstances could Germany again take up arms."

The reasoning with which General Pershing supported this conclusion may thus be summarized: That the Allied and Associated Armies were capable of continuing the offensive indefinitely; that the American Army, constantly increasing in strength and experience, should be able to take an increasingly important part in the offensive; that German manpower was constantly decreasing; that the rifle strength of the Allies on the Western Front was 37% superior, and in guns 35% superior, respectively, to that of Germany, and this superiority could be increased by Italian reinforcements; that Germany's morale was low and she could no longer hope to win; that an armistice would revivify the low spirits of the German Army and enable it to reorganize and resist later on; that the apparent humility of the German leaders should be distrusted; and that by agreeing to an armistice under the then favorable military situation of the Allies and accepting the principle of a negotiated rather than a dictated peace, the Allies would jeopardize their moral position, "and possibly lose the chance actually to secure world peace on terms that would insure its permanence."

General Pershing was overruled. Marshal Haig insisted that rejection of the Armistice might cause the German Army, still far from being disintegrated, to withdraw to a shorter front, and he emphasized that the Allies "were pretty well exhausted." Marshal Foch agreed with General Pershing that the Allied blows should be redoubled. General Petain presented a schedule of German retirements. From the Commanders in the Field the discussion passed to the Rulers of the States. President Wilson argued that the terms of the armistice should be rigid enough to prevent renewal of hostilities by Germany, but not humiliating beyond that necessity. The Prime Ministers of the Allies felt the armistice should be granted.

That was done. In "My Experiences of the World War," General Pershing adds this observation to his report of the armistice negotiations: "The surrender of the German Armies would have been an advantage to the Allies in the enforcement of peace terms, and would have been a greater deterrent against possible future German aggression."

THE REENLISTMENT ALLOWANCE DECISION of the Court of Claims is so logical and clear in its reasoning that an appeal by the Government to the Supreme Court would serve merely to delay payments which rightfully are due to the men entitled to them. It is even doubtful if the highest Bench would consent to receive the appeal. It has so ruled in cases where the courts below have accurately interpreted and applied the law, as the Claims Tribunal has done. Moreover, the decision was anticipated by Congress, which, during the past session, dropped the ban, because it regarded it as unjust to penalize the enlisted personnel while every civilian branch of the Government had been freed from the pay cut imposed by the so-called economy act of 1933. No appropriation was made to meet the allowances for reenlistments occurring during the present fiscal year, but the Budget Bureau realizes they must be paid, and will include the total required in the estimates to be transmitted to Congress when it shall reassemble in January. Acceptance of the Court of Claims decision by the Department of Justice and the War, Navy and Treasury Departments will force the Bureau also to include estimates for the payment of the 1938 reenlistment allowances. While Congress and the Courts have sought to repair the two-year wrong the Enlisted Personnel have suffered, there remains to be remedied the injustice inflicted upon the men who were deprived of the allowance prior to 1938. THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL insistently has expressed the view that the allowance was part of the pay offered by the Government to keep good, trained men in Service. As such, the Government had no moral or legal right to withhold it. Morale is founded on justice. To preserve and stimulate it, the Government must admit its error, and promptly make reparation.

Service Humor

Hitler Joke

A patient in an insane asylum was trying to convince an attendant that he was Hitler.

"But who told you that you were Hitler?" inquired the attendant.

"God did," replied the inmate.

"I did not!" came a voice from the next bunk.

—The Pointer.

Crash Dive

Old lady to sailor in hospital: "And where were your duties aboard the submarine?"

Annoyed patient: "Oh, all I had to do was to sneak up forward and hold her nose when she dived."

—Legion.

Problem Solved

Two burly truck drivers, attempting to start their stalled vehicle, descended from their labors just as a fragile old lady walked by leading a very fluffy poodle dog.

A gleam of inspiration in his eye, one of the truckers approached the old lady, and tipping his hat, asked, "Lady, could we borrow your dog for a minute?"

The lady was startled, "Why, what are you going to do with the dog?"

"Hitch 'im up to the truck to get it started," said the burly one.

The lady lost her breath. How idiotic! A little dog like that couldn't pull that big truck."

"Oh that's all right, lady," said the trucker with complete assurance, "we got whips."

—Log.

Last Resort

"Do you believe in clubs for women?" asked the reporter for the local newspaper, interviewing the visiting celebrity.

"Yes," he replied judiciously, "if kindness fails."

—Pointer.

Too True

The man who brags, "I run things in my house," usually refers to the lawn mower, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, baby carriage, and errands.

—Contributed.

To "M.E.D.", goes the Honorable Mention award this week for completing the limerick appearing in last week's paper. Apparently "M.E.D.", has been around the service for a long time, for his completed limerick is as follows:

There was a Marine named Lazaire,
Who through life went with never a care,
He never ducked trouble,
Or came "on the double".
Consequently his sleeves are both bare.

We extend thanks this week to a young lady who has been a reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for nearly sixty years and who contributes the below unfinished limerick. Our very shiniest and most imposing Honorable Mention to "A.B.T." When living in camp down in Texas It's the heat and the sand storms that vex us,
We stand lizard and snake,
But we do hate to bake,

.....
There it is, and be forewarned, "A.B.T." also included a very acceptable last line and you limerickers will have to think fast to better it.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

L. S.—As reported in recent issues of the JOURNAL increased grades of Medical Department and other arms and services would be made at one time. Such grades were made this week, in numbers, as reported elsewhere in this issue. You were one of those appointed to technical sergeant.

F. B.—The numbers of increase you quoted were incorrect. Correct increases in the Medical Department, now being made, are printed elsewhere in this issue. The Medical Department eligible list, formerly scheduled for issue in the spring of 1940, will probably be speeded up somewhat because current increases are exhausting existing lists. We will inform you of your position on the list as soon as the information can be obtained.

M. J.—No promotions in the Remount Division, QMC, are included in the expansion program. It is impossible at this time to say whether or not you will be promoted on the present list, but your chances are fair.

M. D. W.—There were a few increases in the Quartermaster Corps allotted to the Schools for Bakers and Cooks, but none to Ft. Riley.

In The Journal

10 Years Ago

The first hole-in-one made on the hazardous 8th hole of the Ft. Slocum golf course was made recently by Col. Edwin S. Hartshorn, commandant of Ft. Slocum, who was playing in company with Maj. B. C. Lockwood, Jr., and Capt. J. W. Henson.

20 Years Ago

Col. William Elliot, chief of the General Supplies Division in the Office of the Quartermaster General, has been detailed temporarily to inspect the retail stores of quartermasters' supplies in the United States. During his temporary absence Lt. Col. J. P. Barney will be in charge of the General Supplies Division.

30 Years Ago

Upon request of the Governor, Moro Province, 2nd Lt. E. R. Warner McCabe, 6th U. S. Cavalry, has been detailed as municipal president of Malabang, Mindanao.

50 Years Ago

Pennsylvania has organized a commission to press its claims against the United States Government for \$3,000,000 for losses incurred during Lee's Invasion of that State, which resulted in the battle of Gettysburg.

75 Years Ago

Rear Admiral Farragut has advised the Navy Department that the Prussian schooner Poncha Sarispa was captured by the USS Sciota, in October, while attempting to run the blockade off Valasco, Tex.

War Department
Organized Reserves

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. WoodringThe Assistant Secretary of War
Louis Johnson
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall

GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. Walter G. Kilner, retired, 30 Nov., disability incident to service.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, C. of S. Col. Llewellyn W. Oliver (Cav.), retired 30 Nov. 1939, for age.

Maj. George E. Huthsteiner (Cav.), rel. as military attache to Finland.

Following officers from German Gen. Staff Sch., to Am. Embassy, Berlin, Germany: Capt. John R. Lovell (CAC), and Capt. Richard C. Partridge (FA).

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. WALTER L. REED, IG Maj. Everett C. Williams (FA), from IGD, Omaha, Neb., to FA, Philippine Dept., sail S. F. 16 Apr. 1940.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. ALLEN W. GULLION, JAG Capt. Joel B. Oimsted, prior orders amended, sail S. F., 29 Dec. 1939, for N. Y.

1st Lt. Robert D. Johnston (Inf.), from Charlottesville, Va., 15 Nov., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., 27 Dec. 1939.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMC Col. Charles G. Harvey, retired, 30 Nov. 1939, for age.

Capt. Elmer D. Pangburn, from Ft. George Wright, Wash., to Ft. Jay, N. Y., sail S. F., 29 Dec. 1939.

MEDICAL DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. MAGEE, SG Medical Corps

Col. Harold W. Jones, detailed as member of Army retiring board, Wash., D. C.

Following officers, from Med. Dept. Res. Bd., to Med. Dept., Panama Canal: Lt. Col. Francois H. K. Reynolds, Vet. C., and Lt. Col. Samuel A. White, MC.

Following officers to Boston, Mass., to examine applicants for Med. Dept.: Lt. Col. Ormel H. Stanley, Lt. Col. Chauncey E. Dovell, and Lt. Col. William P. Dingle.

Lt. Col. Eugen G. Reinartz, prior orders amended; from Hawaiian Dept., to Scott Fld., Ill.

Lt. Col. Charles F. Snell, prior orders amended, from Philippine Dept., to Patten-son Fld., Ohio.

Lt. Col. Paul R. Hawley, det. as member of Med. Dept. Board.

Prior orders for following officers amended, sail S. F., 25 Nov. 1939, for Hawaiian Dept.: Lt. Col. Lowdy W. Ballantyne, MC; Lt. Col. Earle J. McClung, DC; Capt. Frank H. Van Wagoner, MC; 1st Lt. Wilfred H. Tetley, (Cav.), SC; 1st Lt. Edwin A. Walker, FA, and W. O. Harry B. White.

Maj. Lester M. Dyke, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Puerto Rican Dept., sail Charleston, 5 Apr. 1940.

Maj. Dean M. Walker, det. as examiner before Army retiring br., Wash., D. C.

Prior orders for following officers amended, sail S. F., 29 Dec. 1939 for Panama Canal Dept.: Maj. Will G. Gooch, QMC; Maj. William B. Wilson, MC; Capt. Andrew P. Foster, Inf., and Capt. Lloyd E. Gould, MC.

Prior orders for following officers amended, sail S. F., 29 Dec. 1939 for N. Y.:

Maj. George H. Brown (Capt.), AC; 1st Lt. Richard H. Carmichael, AC, Lt. Col. Josiah R. Henneberger, MC; Capt. Cecil S. Molohan, MC, and Maj. Joseph T. Morris (Capt.), AC.

Capt. Theodore M. Carow, from Ft. Missoula, Mont., 15 Dec., to St. Louis Med. Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

Capt. William S. Stone, from Med. Dept. Res. Bd., to Balboa Hts., Canal Zone.

Capt. Achilles L. Tynes, det. as member of res. bd., Walter Reed Gen. Hosp., Wash., D. C.

Capt. Daniel J. Berry, prior orders amended, sail S. F., 29 Dec. for N. Y.

Capt. Edward M. DeYoung, det. as recorder of res. bd., Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo.

Capt. William F. Conway, det. as member of res. bd. to meet at Ft. Snelling, Minn., to examine applicants for Med. Dept.

Following officers, from Army Med. Sch., 1 Dec. 1939, to Army Med. Center, Wash., D. C.: 1st Lt. Herbert D. Edgar, 1st Lt. Frank W. Gover, 1st Lt. Robert B. Lewis, 1st Lt. Philip W. Mallory, and 1st Lt. Alfred P. Thom, 3rd.

Veterinary Corps

Capt. William F. Collins, from Army Med. Center, Wash., D. C., 30 Nov., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y. 5 Mar. 1940.

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department
Marine Corps

(Continued on Next Page)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E. Col. Gilbert Van B. Wilkes, from Philippine Dept., to U. of Ill., Champaign, Ill.
 2nd Lt. John U. Allen, from Philippine Dept., to Providence Eng. Dist., Providence, R. I.
 2nd Lt. Edward J. Gallagher, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Co. A, 30th Eng. Bat., Ft. DuPont, Dela.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE
 MAJ. GEN. WALTER BAKER, C. of CWS Prior orders directing Col. Horace H. Fuller (FA), from Paris, France, to 17th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C., revoked.
 Maj. Frank B. Hayne (Inf.), from Moscow, U. S. S. R., to Helsinki, Finland.

CAVALRY
 MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of Cav. Maj. Harry A. Buckley, from Ft. Brown, Tex., to 9th CA, Alameda, Calif.
 2nd Lt. Robert E. McMahon, from Glenview, Ill., to 14th Cav., Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
 2nd Lt. William L. Turner, from Municipal Airport, Tuscaloosa, Ala., to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Clark, Tex.

FIELD ARTILLERY
 MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA Maj. Frank C. Mellon, from Ft. Sill, Okla., 1 Mar. 1940, to IGD, 7th CA, Omaha, Nebr.
 Capt. Ivan D. Yeaton, from asst. military attache, to military attache, Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 1st Lt. Lawrence K. Meade, from 18th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla., 1 Dec. 1939, to 60th Coast Art., Ft. Crockett, Tex.

1st Lt. Henry W. Herlong, from 10th FA, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Ord. Dept., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., sail S. F., 29 Dec. 1939.
 2nd Lt. James Y. Parker, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., 9 Nov., to AC Primary Flying Sch., Randolph Fld., Tex.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS
 MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC Col. John P. Smith, det. as member of GSC, 4th CA, Atlanta, Ga., 1 Dec.

Maj. Caesar R. Roberts, prior orders revoked, from Hawaiian Dept., to 5th CA, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Capt. Halvor H. Myrah, from Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., to 69th CA, Ft. Crockett, Tex.
 1st Lt. Joe C. East, prior orders amended, sail S. F., 25 Nov. 1939, for Hawaiian Dept.
 2nd Lt. William D. Chadwick, Jr., from Tuscaloosa, Ala., to 60th CA, Ft. Crockett, Tex.

INFANTRY
 MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of Inf. Maj. Archibald R. MacKiehne, from Philippine Dept., to Org. Res., 6th CA, Chicago, Ill.
 Maj. Roy V. Rickard, from 5th Inf. Brig., to Inf. Sect., Hq., 3rd Div., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

Maj. Rufus A. Parsons, from Puerto Rican Dept., to Org. Res., 7th CA, Wichita, Kan.
 Maj. Malcolm V. Fortier, from CCC, Lewiston, Idaho, to Philippine Dept., sail S. F., 17 Jan. 1940.

Maj. William F. Dalton, from CCC, Atlanta, Ga., to Philippine Dept., sail Charleston, 29 Mar. 1940.

Maj. William V. Witcher, from Ft. George G. Meade, Md., 25 Nov., to City College of N. Y., N. Y.

Maj. Richard B. Gayle, from Savannah, Ga., to 30th Inf., Pres. of San Fran., Calif., sail Charleston, 9 Feb. 1940.

Following officers to duty with CAC, Hawaiian Dept., 15 Dec.:

Maj. Charles C. Morgan, and 1st Lt. Kenneth E. Tiffany.

Capt. George R. Evans, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., 29 Feb. 1940.

Capt. Earl L. Scott, from Panama Canal Dept., to Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

Capt. George V. H. Mosley, from 15th Inf., to 6th Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash.

1st Lt. James W. Coutts, from Hawaiian Dept., to 6th Div., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

1st Lt. Randolph C. Dickens, from Hawaiian Dept., to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Following officers from Philippine Dept., to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.:

1st Lt. William T. Ryder, and 2nd Lt. Frank R. Harrison.

2nd Lt. Elmer E. Rager, prior orders amended, sail N. Y., 7 Nov., for Camp Jackson, S. C.

2nd Lt. John W. Paddock, from 7th Inf., Chilkoot Bks., Alaska, to 63d Coast Art., Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., 10 Dec. 1939.

2nd Lt. John W. Jaycox, from Municipal Airport, Tuscaloosa, Ala., to 22nd Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga.

AIR CORPS
 MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC Lt. Col. Carl Spaatz, temp. app. to Col., 7 Nov.

Maj. Clyde V. Flinter, temp. app. to Lt. Col., 30 Sept.

NAVY ORDERS

Acting Secretary of the Navy
Charles EdisonChief of Naval Operations
Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN

2 November 1939

Comdr. Alva J. Spriggs, ors. modified; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Lt. Cdr. Charles O. Humphreys, addl. duty Asst. Insp., Northeastern Div., New York, N.Y. Addl. duty Rectg. Bureau, New York, N.Y.

Lt. Cdr. Edward R. Sperry, det. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. In Sept.; to staff, Cdr., Dest. Sqdn. 30.

Lt. Clarence J. Ballreich, ors. modified; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif., instead Rec. Sta., Phila., Pa.

Lt. Leonard Branneman, det. 5th Nav. Dist. in Dec.; to cfo USS Morris & on bd. as exec. off. when comm.

Lt. William P. Chilton, det. USS Craven in Oct.; to USS Maury as exec. off.

Lt. Gordon S. Everett, det. USS Gold Star about 30 Nov.; to Nav. Amm. Depot, Hawthorne, Nev.

Lt. Valery Havard, jr., det. Dist. Commun. Officer, 9th Nav. Dist. about 1 Dec.; to cfo USS O'Brien and on bd. as exec. off. when comm.

Lt. Doir C. Johnson, to Dist. Commun. Officer, 9th Naval Dist.

Lt. Carl R. Midtlyng, det. engr. off. USS Reid; to exec. off. USS Reid.

Lt. Philip H. Ryan, upon retirement, continuing Navy Yds., Ports., Va.

Lt. Roland B. Vanasse, ors. modified. To Nav. Ord. Plant, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y., instead Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I.

Lt. Walter C. Winn, det. engr. officer, USS Conyngham; to exec. officer, USS Conyngham.

Lt. (jg) Warren W. Armstrong, ors. modified. To cfo USS Mackenzie and on bd. when comm., instead USS Lexington.

Lt. (jg) John D. Bulkeley, det. USS Sacramento in Nov. or Dec.; to temp. duty, Instn. Nav. res., 9th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Ernest W. Humphrey, det. Instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. abt. 4 Oct.; to Sqdn. 41.

Lt. (jg) John R. Leeds, det. USS Twiggis in Oct.; to staff, Cdr., Dest. Sqdn. 32.

Lt. (jg) David H. McClintock, ors. modified. To USS Dent instead Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Lt. (jg) Richard W. Meyers, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., abt. 16 Sept.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. (jg) Michael B. O'Connor, det. USS Humphreys in Oct.; to staff, Cdr., Dest. Sqdn. 31.

Lt. (jg) Fred D. Pfotenhauer, det. Bombing Sqdn. 4 (USS Ranger) in Sept.; to cfo Observation Sqdn. 5.

Lt. (jg) Frank M. Smith, det. USS Clark in Dec.; to Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

3 November 1939

Lt. Cdr. Frank Akers, det. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept., in Nov.; to cfo USS George E. Badger and as CO when comm.

Lt. Cdr. Homer Ambrose, det. Navy Yard, New York, N.Y. about 1 Dec.; to Navy Yard, Ports., N. H.

Lt. Cdr. Wade DeWeese, uncompleted Asiatic ors. to Rec. Ship, New York, N.Y. revoked; to Nav. Oper., Navy Dept.

Lt. Cdr. Harry B. Jarrett, ors. 26 Oct. modified. To cfo USS Morris and in command when comm., instead cfo USS Bancroft.

Lt. Cdr. Barrett Studley, granted sick leave 3 months. Upon expiration, await ors. Wash., D. C.

Lt. Cdr. Oral R. Swigart, det. Office of (Please turn to Page 235)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Brig. Gen. Philip H. Torrey, promoted to brigadier general, subject to confirmation, on 4 Nov. with rank from 21 Aug.

Lt. Col. Gilbert D. Hatfield, ret., assigned to active duty as commanding officer, MB, NS, Key West, Fla.

Maj. John D. Muncie, promoted to major, subject to confirmation on 6 Nov. 1939, with rank from 1 Aug. 1939, No. 2.

Maj. Howard R. Huff, detail as Assistant Paymaster revoked. On arrival U. S., about 11 Nov., ordered to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

Capt. Henry R. Paige, on or abt. 15 Nov., det. MB, Quantico, to 3rd Defense Bn., 1st Mar. Brig., Parris Island.

Capt. James O. Brauer, det. Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., to Hdqrs., Marine Corps,

Wash., D. C.

Capt. Floyd A. Stephenson, relieved from present duties at MB, Parris Island, and assigned to 3rd Defense Bn., 1st Mar. Brig., that post.

Ch. QM. Clk. Harry Halladay, abt. 15 Nov. det. MB, Quantico, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

On 13 Nov. following-named officers of Marine Corps Reserve det. Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, to 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico:

1st Lts. Michael J. Davidowitch, Lance C. Kendall, John E. Linch, Walter R. Lytz, Alfred Stuart, Byron V. Thornton,

2nd Lts. Louis B. Blissard, Kimber H. Boyer, John J. Canney, Jr., William C. Caphart, Wade L. Cavin, Charles H. Cowles, Raymond L. Dean, Thomas F. Forrester, Tucker P. E. Gougeleman, James B. Helvin, Charles T. Hodges, Jr., Richard J. Huert, John P. Leonard, John K. Lynch, John F. Mallard, Albert G. Martin, Emerson E. Mason, William J. McKenna, John S. Messer, Paul M. Miller, William E. Pierce, Bruce H. Platt, Clarence R. Schwenke, Henry J. Smart, Samuel W. Smith, Jr., Edward M. Staab, Jr., George R. Stallings, Walter H. Stephens, William D. Stevenson, Joseph P. Sullivan, Anna Sutter, Robert H. Thomas, Bernard R. Tolson, Jr., James M. Watkins, Jr., Edward W. Wells, Samuel S. Wooster.

On 11 Nov. following-named officers of Marine Corps Reserve detached Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, to Fleet Marine Force, San Diego:

1st Lts. Willis T. Gelsman, George W. Hays, James J. Lewis, Richard C. Nutting,

2nd Lts. Percy K. Alford, John W. Arnold, Jay H. Augustin, Henry E. W. Barnes, Francis W. Benson, Paul H. Bird, John H. Blue, Harold C. Boehm, Edward A. Clark, Daniel P. Closser, Albert Creal, Bowers C. G. Davis, John S. Dewey, William R. Dorr, Jr., George H. Ford, William F. Frank, Angus M. Fraser, Calvin C. Gaines, Harry H. Gaver, Jr., Ernest H. Gould, John B. Guggisberg, Loren E. Haffner, LeRoy P. Hunt, Jr., Ernest W. Jones, Patrick T. Jones, William K. Jones, James H. Lahey, John A. McAlister, Clay M. Murray, Robert A. Nicholson, Edmund F. Overend, Brooks L. Pack, John C. Petit, John E. Rentsch, Charles O. Rogers, Russell D. Rupp, Shirly L. Sadler, Claude S. Sanders, Jr., Joseph R. Sasser, Donald M. Schmuck, Clifford G. Siemens, Andrew G. Smith, Jr., Clay W. Smith, Cornelius C. Smith, Jr., Wallace B. Stanford, Jr., Eugene H. Strayhorn, George B. Thomas, Rathvan McC. Tompkins, John S. Twitchell, William S. Vasconcellos, George T. Wogan, Kenneth H. York.

On 11 Nov. following-named officers of Marine Corps Reserve detached Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, to Third Defense Bn., First Mar. Brig., FMF, Parris Island:

1st Lts. John G. Bouker, Arthur B. Chason, Jr., William O. Wall, Jr.

2nd Lts. Benjamin J. Beach, Thomas W. Brundage, Jr., William R. Getty, Porcher P. Hopkins, Hamilton M. Hoyler, John W. Hughes, Gordon B. MacMeekin, John D. Mattox, Frank A. Metz, Jr., Harry F. Noyes, Jr., Richard P. Rice, Arnold D. Swarts, John A. Williamson.

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Name
Rank
Address

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Following officers temp. app. to Maj., at date indicated:

Capt. Don W. Mayhue, 1 Oct.; Capt. Edmund C. Langmead, 1 Oct.; and Capt. David W. Goodrich, 4 Oct.

Lt. Col. Douglas Johnston (Maj.), from Brooks Fld., Tex., to Mitchel Fld., N. Y.

Maj. Douglas Johnston, temp. app., to Lt. Col., 7 Nov.

Following officers, from Brooks Fld., Tex., to AC Training Center, Brooks Fld., Tex.:

Maj. Edwin Sullivan (Capt.), and 1st Lt. Ernest S. Holmes, Jr.

Following officers temp. app. to Maj., 7 Nov.:

Capt. James M. Bevans, and Capt. Paul H. Kemmer.

Capt. Harold W. Bowman, from Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, to off. Ch. of AC, Wash. D. C.

Following officers from Mitchel Fld., N. Y., to March Fld., Calif., sail N. Y., 28 Dec.: Capt. Donald W. Titus, 1st Lt. William M. Prince.

Following officers from Ft. Sill, Okla., to station indicated after name:

1st Lt. Julian M. Chappell, to March Fld., Calif.

1st Lt. John K. Arnold, Jr., to Langley Fld., Va.

1st Lt. Jay D. Rutledge, Jr., Langley Fld., Va.

1st Lt. Frank P. Hunter, Jr., from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Langley Fld., Va.

1st Lt. James V. G. Wilson, from Ft. Benning, Ga., 1 Dec., to Mitchel Fld., N. Y.

2nd Lt. Alvin R. Lueddecke, from France Fld., C. Z., to San Jose, Costa Rica.

2nd Lt. David D. Terry, Jr., from Barksdale Fld., La., to Langley Fld., Va.

2nd Lt. Junius W. Dennis, Jr., from Hamilton Fld., Calif., to Caracas, Venezuela.

PROMOTIONS

Following officers of MC, to rank and date of rank as indicated:

Maj. Walter C. Royals, to Lt. Col., 4 Oct.

1st Lt. Roosevelt Cafarelli, to Capt., 5 Oct.

1st Lt. Orval T. Needels, to Capt., 21 Oct.

1st Lt. Jack P. Scott, to Capt., 1 Nov.

1st Lt. Laurence A. Blotto, to Capt., 8 Nov.

Following officers of DC, to rank and date of rank as indicated:

Capt. Grant A. Selby, to Maj., 25 Sept.

Capt. Leland S. Mabry, to Maj., 26 Oct.

1st Lt. Robert B. Loos, to Capt., 8 Oct.

1st Lt. Stuart E. Hays, Jr., to Capt., 8 Oct.

1st Lt. Cephas W. Gary, to Capt., 22 Oct.

1st Lt. Wayne A. Hayes, to Capt., 22 Oct.

1st Lt. William V. Hill, to Capt., 22 Oct.

1st Lt. Robert V. Nelson, to Capt., 5 Nov.

1st Lt. Harold E. Dilley, to Capt., 5 Nov.

1st Lt. Paul W. Holter, to Capt., 5 Nov.

1st Lt. Ellsworth K. Kelly, to Capt., 5 Nov.

1st Lt. Water J. Reuter, to Capt., 5 Nov.

Following Capts. of VC, to Maj., at date indicated:

Charles S. Greer, 10 Oct.

John L. Owens, 29 Oct.

Following Maj., in Chap. Corps, to Lt. Col., at date indicated:

Henry R. Westcott, Jr., 27 Sept.

Albert F. Vaughan, 2 Oct.

Gynther Storaasli, 11 Oct.

Ivan G. Martin, 6 Nov.

Following officers to rank and date of rank as indicated:

To Col. with rank from 15 Aug. 1939

Lt. Col. Charles E. McCarthy, Inf.

Lt. Col. Charles H. Traeger, Ord. Dept.

To Col. with rank from 1 Sept. 1939

Lt. Col. William M. Connor, JAGD.

Lt. Col. Sam I. McCants, Inf.

Lt. Col. John W. Fous, Inf.

Lt. Col. Roger Taylor, Ord. Dept.

Lt. Col. George Blair, Inf.

Lt. Col. Elbert J. Lyman, Inf.

Lt. Col. Tom K. P. Stillwell, Inf.

Lt. Col. Robert K. Alcott, Inf.

To Col. with rank from 29 Sept. 1939

Lt. Col. Lucius M. Smith, JAGD.

To Col. with rank from 1 Oct. 1939

Lt. Col. Fred W. Llewellyn, JAGD.

Lt. Col. Lawrence W. Young, Inf.

Lt. Col. Ralph W. Wilson, CAC.

Lt. Col. Delmar S. Lenzen, CAC.

Lt. Col. Roland W. Pinger, Ord. Dept.

Lt. Col. Donald Armstrong, Ord. Dept.

To Col. with rank from 1 Nov. 1939

Lt. Col. Franklin Babcock (CAC), IGD.

Lt. Col. Hermann H. Zornig, Ord. Dept.

Lt. Col. Harvey C. Allen, CAC.

Lt. Col. Gladson M. Barnes, Ord. Dept.

Lt. Col. Edward B. Dennis, CAC.

Lt. Col. Roger B. Colton, SC.

Lt. Col. Enrique Urrutia, Jr., Inf.

Lt. Col. Arturo Moreno, Inf.

Lt. Col. Oliver L. Spiller, CAC.

Lt. Col. James M. White, Inf.

Lt. Col. Henry B. Barry, QMC.

To Col. with rank from 5 Nov. 1939

Lt. Col. John K. Clement, Ord. Dept.

To Lt. Col. with rank from 15 Aug. 1939

Maj. Thomas W. Doyle, Inf.

Maj. Henry Hockwald, QMC.

To Lt. Col. with rank from 1 Sept. 1939

Maj. Carroll M. Gale, Inf.

Maj. Odher M. Cutler, Inf.

Maj. Robert G. Forsythe, SC.

Maj. Orsen E. Paxton, Inf.

Maj. Thomas C. Locke, QMC.

Maj. George A. Corbin, Inf.

Maj. Harry W. O. Kinnard, FA.

Maj. Howard N. Scales, Inf.

Maj. William A. McAdam, Inf.

Maj. Frederick L. Black, QMC.

Maj. Bert M. Lennon (Inf.), GSC.

Maj. Edward J. Rehmann, Inf.

Maj. John H. Nankivill, Inf.

Maj. Theodore P. Heap, QMC.

Maj. Frank Lockhead, Inf.

To Lt. Col. with rank from 20 Sept. 1939

Maj. Dennis C. Pillsbury, Inf.

To Lt. Col. with rank from 22 Sept. 1939

Maj. Charles A. Wickliffe (JAGD), Nat.

Gd. Bu.

To Lt. Col. with rank from 1 Oct. 1939

Maj. Henry D. Baggett, Inf.

Maj. William W. Dick, AGD.

Maj. Thomas S. Smith, Inf.

Maj. Daniel H. Allen, Inf.

Maj. Burr P. Irwin, Inf.

Maj. Martin Ackerson, Inf.

Maj. William J. Bacon, JAGD.

Maj. Herbert E. Featherstone, Cav.

Maj. Frank U. McCoskie, Inf.

Maj. Edgar G. Courses, Jr., QMC.

Maj. Edward W. Bondy, Inf.

Maj. Andrew J. McFarland, Inf.

Maj. John M. Fray, FA.

To Lt. Col. with rank from 1 Nov. 1939

Maj. Harold H. Galliett, Inf.

Maj. John V. Stark, Inf.

Maj. Grover B. Egger, Inf.

Maj. Clyde Pickett, Cav.

Maj. Paul O. Franson, Inf.

Maj. John N. Hopkins, Inf.

Maj. George W. Gillette, CE.

Maj. William A. Howland, Inf.

Maj. Clifton A. Pritchett, Inf.

Maj. Luke D. Zech, Inf.

Maj. Lucian D. Bogan, Inf.

Maj. William P. Morse, Inf.

To Lt. Col. with rank from 5 Nov. 1939

Maj. Charles T. Phillips (AC), (temp. It. col., AC), GSC.

To Maj., with rank from 15 Aug. 1939

Capt. Carl W. Pyle, AC, (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. Frederick E. Coyne, Jr., Fin. Dept.

To Maj., with rank from 24 Aug. 1939

Capt. John M. McCulloch, AC, (temp. maj., AC).

To Maj., with rank from 1 Sept. 1939

Capt. Richard K. LeBrou, Fin. Dept.

Capt. Charles W. Sullivan, AC, (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. George M. Chandler, QMC.

Capt. William J. Kunzmann, Inf.

Capt. Handy V. Brown, Fin. Dept.

Capt. Ernest A. DeWitt, QMC.

Capt. Neal D. Franklin, JAGD.

Capt. Harold O. Godwin, QMC.

Capt. Harold W. Smith, CAC.

Capt. Henry J. Boettcher, Inf.

Capt. Lonnie O. Field, FA.

Capt. Melvin B. Asp, AC (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. Maurice S. Kerr, Inf.

Capt. Robert B. Woolverton, SC.

Capt. Orley DeF. Bowman, CAC.

Capt. George C. McDonald (AC) (temp. maj., AC), GSC, subject to examination.

Capt. Thomas J. Weed, QMC.

Capt. Peter E. Skanse, AC, (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. Malcolm N. Stewart, AC, (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. James A. Giltrow (Inf.), QMC.

Capt. Henry C. Clark, JAGD.

Capt. Arthur G. Liggett, AC (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. Jacob H. Osterman, QMC.

To Maj., with rank from 5 Sept. 1939

Capt. Westside T. Larson, AC (temp. maj., AC).

To Maj., with rank from 20 Sept. 1939

Capt. Andrew D. Hopping, QMC.

To Maj., with rank from 22 Sept. 1939

Capt. Edward Herendeen, FA.

To Maj., with rank from 1 Oct. 1939

Capt. Newton Longfellow, AC (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. Lloyd Barnett, AC (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. John A. Laird, Jr., AC (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. Charles W. Steinmetz, AC (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. John M. Davies, AC (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. William N. White, FA.

Capt. Walter T. Meyer, AC (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. Wendell B. McCoy, AC (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. James E. Duke, Jr., AC (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. Martinus Stenseth, AC (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. Rex K. Stoner, AC (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. James B. Carroll, AC (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. Thomas L. Gilbert, AC (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. James D. Givens, AC (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. Oliver W. DeGruchy, Fin. Dept.

Capt. Harold DeL. Stetson, QMC.

Capt. William C. Farnum, AC (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. Charles M. Cummings, AC (temp. maj., AC).

Capt. William Turnbull, AC (temp. maj., AC).

AC).

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

M. Sgt. Harry Wilson, app. as W. O., 1 Nov., to duty with AC, Barksdale Fld., La. W. O. Grover McEntire, from Langley Fld., Va., to Maxwell Fld., Ala.

Following Warrant Officers, prior orders amended, sail S. F., 20 Dec., for N. Y.: Frank G. Kroeger, and Franz G. Nierlich. W. O. William Darrock, from Puerto Rican Dept. to AGD, Hq., 3rd CA, Balto., Md. W. O. Harry Schmidt, from 5th CA, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to Ord. Dept., Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

Following enlisted men, from station after name to Ft. Benning, Ga., 10 Nov. 1939:

Cpl. Paul E. Auger, 1st Tk. Co., Miller Fld., N. Y.

Cpl. George B. Dewey, 1st Tk. Co., Miller Fld., N. Y.

Sgt. Robert Browne, 2nd Tk. Co., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Cpl. Marion M. Passons, 2nd Tk. Co., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Sgt. Delbert T. Straub, 4th Tk. Co., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Cpl. Benny E. Sanford, 4th Tk. Co., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Cpl. Louis E. Shelton, 5th Tk. Co., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Cpl. Robert V. Younghans, 5th Tk. Co., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Cpl. Harold O. Dovenspike, 7th Tk. Co., Jefferson Bks., Mo.

Pvt. Gerald E. Boyd, 6th Tk. Co., Jefferson Bks., Mo.

Sgt. Harry R. Cyr, 7th Tk. Co., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Cpl. Trygve H. Dreier, 7th Tk. Co., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Sgt. Dean C. McBride, Co. A, 66th Inf., (Lt.), Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Sgt. William R. Manning, Co. B, 66th Inf., (Lt.), Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Cpl. Charles S. Morgan, Co. C, 66th Inf., (Lt.), Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Sgt. John G. Doersch, Co. I, 66th Inf., (Lt.), Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Pvt. Harry Lambing, Jr., Hq., Co., 66th Inf., (Lt.), Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Cpl. Roland C. Poore, Hq. Co., 66th Inf., (Lt.), Ft. Devens, Mass.

Sgt. Carl J. Adams, Co. G, 66th Inf., (Lt.), Ft. Devens, Mass.

Sgt. Lawrence B. Webster, Co. G, 66th Inf., (Lt.), Ft. Devens, Mass.

Cpl. William Lipsky, Co. H, 66th Inf., (Lt.), Ft. Devens, Mass.

Pvt. 1st Austin E. Harmon, Co. H, 66th Inf., (Lt.), Ft. Devens, Mass.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

M. Sgt. John T. Grindle, 47th Sch. Sq., AC, at Randolph Fld., Tex., 30 Nov. 1939. Sgt. Agustin Ver, Co. A, 12th Med. Reg., at Ft. William McKinley, P. I., 30 Nov.

Cpl. William Huff, QMC, at Philippine QM Depot, Manila, P. I., 30 Nov.

ORDERS TO RESERVES**Extended Active Duty With AC**

2nd Lt. William John Kennedy, 15 Nov., to Sacramento, Calif., until 14 Nov. 1940.

Following 2nd Lts., 14 Nov., to Randolph Fld., Tex., until 13 Nov. 1940: Charles Arthur Gibson, Jr., Ralph Ludwig Zimmerman.

1st Lt. Mitchell Patrick Borden, continued at Langley Fld., Va., until 14 Dec. 1940.

2nd Lt. Howard Jack Shipley, from Langley Fld., Va., to home, 10 Nov. 1939.

2nd Lt. Ned Baker Chase, 20 Nov., to Randolph Fld., Tex., until 20 Nov. 1940.

2nd Lt. Frank Xavier Krebs, 20 Nov., to Randolph Fld., Tex., until 20 Nov. 1940.

2nd Lt. Carl William Hartley, 20 Nov., to Randolph Fld., Tex., until 20 Nov. 1940.

2nd Lt. James Robert Lindsay, from March Fld., Calif., to home, 10 Dec. 1939.

Extended Active Duty With OD

Capt. Reginald William Hay, 10 Nov., to Curtis Bay, Md., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Luther Huyett Bender, 6 Nov., to Metuchen, N. J., until 30 June 1940.

2nd Lt. George Samuel Prokop, 10 Nov., to Metuchen, N. J., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Donald Anthony Oberst, 15 Nov., to Lacerne, Ohio, until 30 June 1940.

2nd Lt. Edgar Max McGinnis, 10 Nov., to Rock Is., Arsenal, Ill., until 30 June 1940.

2nd Lt. Phillip Nester Buckminster, from Detroit, Mich., to home, 8 Nov.

1st Lt. Samuel Courtney Puckette, 13 Nov., to Atlanta, Ga., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Victor Wichtum, 13 Nov., to Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., until 30 June 1940.

Extended Active Duty With MC

Capt. Abraham Mannes Stegeman, 15 Nov., to Ft. Snelling, Minn., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Joseph Romeo Recupero, 15 Nov., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., until 31 June 1940.

1st Lt. Richard Forrest Kelsey, 15 Nov., to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Leo Judas Cogan, 15 Nov., to Chanute Fld., Ill., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Wealthy William Good, 15 Nov., to Ft. Hill, Okla., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. James Otto Lotte, continued at

Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo., until 20 May, 1940.

1st Lt. Jose Roberto Vivas, continued at San Juan, Puerto Rico, until 4 June 1940.

1st Lt. Walter Harris Ketchum, continued at Army Med. Center, Wash., D. C., until 31 May 1940.

1st Lt. William Jennings Sweeley, 8 Nov., to Miami, Fla., until 30 June 1940.

Following Reserve Officers, to station indicated after name, 8 Nov.:

Charles Arthur Stafford, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

Glenn Jesse Collins, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Cannon Armstrong Owen, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

Roger Leslie O'Toole, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

William Nelson Piper, Jefferson Bks., Mo.

Madison Aaron Furrh, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Edward Ross Marshall, Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.

John Thomas Martin, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

Frank James Shaffer, Ft. Myer, Va.

Hanes Mathew Fowler, Ft. Moultrie, S. C.

Harry Louis Berman, Ft. Dix, N. J.

Francis Wilson Regnier, Ft. Monroe, Va.

David Edward Thomas, Ft. Devens, Mass.

Otis Whittier Snyder, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Benedict Raymond Walske, Ft. Hancock, N. J.

Charles Ellison Melcher, Gen. Dispensary, Balto., Md.

Jose Roberto Vivas, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

1st Lt. Beverley Eugene Smith, 8 Nov., to Reg. Army, Ft. Jay, N. Y. Sail SF 29 Dec.

1st Lt. Richard Reynolds, 8 Nov., to Reg. Army, Ft. Williams, Me.

Following officers, 8 Nov., to Reg. Army, at station indicated after name: 1st Lt. Harvey Lyons Lloyd, Ft. Brown, Tex.; 1st Lt. William Harry Amspacher, Ft. Crockett, Tex.

1st Lt. II. Herbold Kerr, 8 Nov., to Reg. Army, U. S. Soldier's Home, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Theodore Cleveland Bedwell, Jr., 8 Nov., to Reg. Army, Ft. Knox, Ky.

Capt. Max Faber, 20 Nov., to Ft. Devens, Mass., until 30 June 1940.

Extended Active Duty with DC

1st Lt. John Reese Clawson, 15 Nov., to Hamilton Fld., Calif., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Paul Eugene Edison, 15 Nov., to Pres. of San Fran., Calif., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. George Stevens Hoffman, 15 Nov., to Ft. McClellan, Ala., until 30 June 1940.

Two Weeks Active Duty Training

Following Majors, QMC-Res., 6 Nov., to Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Alloysius Francis and Jacob Mark Howarth.

Following officers, Spec.-Res., 12 Nov., to Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Alloysius Francis and Jacob Mark Howarth.

Capt. Richard Harold Butcher, QMC-Res., 3 Dec., to Chicago, Ill.

Capt. Robert Joseph Desmond, CE-Res., 12 Nov., to Wash., D. C.

Capt. Erwin Ferdinand Reichmuth, QMC-Res., 3 Dec., to Chicago, Ill.

Capt. Frank Ernest Eldredge, SC-Res., 12 Nov., to Wash., D. C.

Capt. Norman Herbert Saunders, Sig. Res., 12 Nov., to Wash., D. C.

Capt. Ernest Wykham Dichman, Spec.-Res., 12 Nov., to Wash., D. C.

PROMOTION OF RESERVES

1st Lt. Leon Henry Hagen, Inf. Res., to Capt., 4 Nov.

1st Lt. Richard Ramby Saul, QMC-Res., to Capt., 8 Nov.

1st Lt. Lawrence Frank Ryan, Inf. Res., to Capt., 9 Nov.

ORDERS TO NATIONAL GUARD

1st Lt. Isaiah Alonso Wilcox, MC, 8 Nov., to Reg. Army, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 233)

Inspr., Nav. Matl., Phila. Dist., Phila., Pa., in Sept.; to staff, Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 41.

Lt. Robert E. Braddy, Jr., det. Navy Yard, Ports., N. H., about 25 Oct.; to USS Arizona.

Lt. John A. Fitzgerald, det. USS Yarnall in Oct.; to USS Dupont as exec. off.

Lt. Adolph J. Miller, det. USS Saratoga about 4 Dec.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. Herman O. Parish, det. Nav. Academy about 1 Dec.; to efo USS Roe and on bd. as exec. off. when comm.

Lt. Ernest S. von Kleek, Jr., det. Office of Insp. Nav. Matl., Schenectady Dist., Gen. Elec. Co., Schenectady, N. Y. in Dec.; to efo USS Bancroft and in command when comm.

Lt. (jg) Awtry L. Bond, det. USS Arkansas about 1 Dec.; to USS Chaumont.

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Lt. (jg) Herbert von A. Burkart, det. USS Houston about 6 Oct.; to USS Tarbell.

Lt. (jg) Carl W. Heywood, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in Sept.; to USS Wasp.

Lt. (jg) Robert N. Robertson, det. USS Squid abt 15 Nov.; to USS Pennsylvania.

Lt. (jg) Walter F. Schlech, Jr., det. USS Selfridge in Nov.; to Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Lt. (jg) Ensign W. Taylor, det. USS Sturvant in Oct.; to staff, Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 31.

Lt. (jg) Floyd T. Thompson, det. USS New York about 6 Oct.; to efo USS Dupont and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Harry E. Townsend, det. USS Aaron Ward in Oct.; to staff, Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 32.

Ens. Ralph Weymouth, det. USS Jacob Jones; to USS Trenton.

Lt. Cdr. Irwin L. V. Norman (MC), det. USS Jacob Jones in Oct.; to USS Omaha.

Lt. (jg) Clement D. Burroughs (MC), o/s. 13 Sept., modified. To Naval Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill. instead Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes, Ill.

Lt. (jg) Eugene P. Harris (MC), det. USS Omaha in Oct.; to USS Claxton.

Lt. (jg) J. Kendall Van Deventer (MC), det. Nav. Med. Sch., Wash., D. C., in Nov.; to Navy Yard, Port, N. H.

Comdr. Hubert F. Delmore (DC), det. USS Lexington about 2 Jan.; to Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.

4 November 1939

Capt. Irving H. Mayfield, det. Aide to Secy. Navy, Navy Dept. in Nov.; to Cdr., Dest. Sqdn. 3.

Lt. Comdr. Joseph C. Hubbard, det. Nav. Exam. Bd., Navy Dept. in Nov.; to USS San Francisco.

Lt. John G. Howell, det. Fighting Sqdn. 5 (USS Yorktown) in Sept.; to efo Obs. Sqdn. 5.

Lt. (jg) Frank V. List, det. efo USS Tarbell about 2 Oct.; to staff, Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 41.

Lt. (jg) Lemuel M. Stevens, Jr., det. Setg. Sqdn. 41 (USS Ranger) in Sept.; to efo Observation Sqdn. 5.

Ens. Donald G. Baer, det. USS Oklahoma in Dec.; to Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Ens. William B. Mason, Jr., det. USS Saratoga in Dec.; to Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

London, Conn.

Ens. Richard P. Nicholson, det. USS Tuscaloosa in Dec.; to Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Ens. Henry D. Sipple, det. USS Memphis in Dec.; to Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Comdr. Ernest C. Johnson (DC), det. Nav. Hospt., San Diego, Calif., about 9 Dec.; to USS Lexington.

Lt. Comdr. Carl E. Reynolds (DC), det. USS Rigel about 1 Dec.; to USS Holland.

Lt. (jg) Karl V. Berglund (DC), det. USS Saratoga about 2 Oct.; to Nav. Hospt., Parrish Island, S. C.

Lt. (jg) Walter W. Crowe, (DC), det. USS Holland about 9 Dec.; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Maurice S. Shortridge (DC), det. USS Melville about 30 Oct.; to USS Chaumont.

Lt. Comdr. Blaine Hunter, (SC), o/s. 28 Aug. modified. To Nav. Supply Depot, San Diego, Calif., instead nearest receiving ship.

Lt. (jg) Charles S. Sharrocks (SC), det. USS Sacramento in Nov. or Dec.; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.

Ch. Bosn. John D. Cross, det. USS Omaha about 16 Oct.; to Nav. Prov. Grnd., Dahlgren, Va.

Ch. Bosn. Peter H. Scribante, det. USS Mississippi about 1 Dec.; to efo Seminole and on bd. when comm.

Ch. Bosn. Paul Smith, det. Naval Academy about 20 Nov.; to USS Brant.

Ch. Gun. John C. Waldau, det. USS Beaver in Oct.; to trmt. Nav. Hospt., San Diego, Calif.

Gunner Clarence J. Ingerson, det. USS Concord about 1 Nov.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Ch. Mach. John J. Deligan, det. USS Brooklyn about 4 Oct.; to USS Beaver.

Ch. Mach. Joseph J. Ouvelant, det. USS Ramapo about 1 Dec.; to Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Ch. Elv. Rose C. Reese, det. USS Beaver in Oct.; continue trmt. Nav. Hospt., San Diego, Calif.

Rad. Elec. Russell J. Wayland, det. USS Beaver in Oct.; to temp. duty Dest. Div. 19.

Ch. Carp. George D. Forsyth, det. Asst. Sup't. Constr., Bethlehem Steel Co. (Shipbldg. Div.), Quincy, Mass., about 1 Dec.; to efo USS Wasp and on bd. when comm.

6 November 1939

Comdr. James K. Davis, det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C. in Nov.; to c. f. o. Dest. Div. 73 and in command when comm.; addl. duty CO, to Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

(Please turn to Page 239)

**Don't let winter catch you unprepared**

If you want a winter oil that will flow freely at low temperature, yet be sturdy enough to stand up under hard driving . . . if you want an oil of exceptional purity, to give your car the safest possible protection against sludge, carbon and corrosion . . . then drive your car around to your nearest Quaker State dealer and

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs: Paris, France—By Col. T. Bentley Mott—The attitude of Italy in the present war is becoming more and more clear. Events are determining it rather than men. Mussolini is a good deal like the farmer holding on to the tail of a runaway calf; he would be very glad to have somebody stop the beast. We are a very, very long way off from last spring, when he was promising his people Tunisia, Djibouti, Corsica and even Nice, to say nothing of a big place in managing the Suez Canal. If he ponders over Hitler's telegram to him after the Anschluss—"I can never forget what you have done for me, Mussolini"—it can hardly be a great satisfaction. The frontier of the new Germany he did so much to build up is only some sixty miles from Trieste, with rivers and roads all running downhill and the land spreading outwards toward that port. If Germany wins the war that Mussolini made it possible for her to start under favorable conditions, the fate of Italy is evident to the least observant. And so the moderate tone of his press need surprise no one.

The Italian people dislike the Germans and they have a deadly fear of them. Dislike and fear make a poisonous mixture. The fear was bred at Capporetto twenty-two years ago and no amount of bold talk over the radio has ever lessened it. The dislike was partly instinctive, but since the Anschluss and the events of the last year, the reasons for it have multiplied that only a few Italians have escaped infection. The Church and the Royal Family do not hesitate to express their sentiments; more humble people have to be prudent; but at the present moment Mussolini would be powerless to lead the Italian nation into the war on Germany's side, even if he wanted to; and it is now quite evident that he has not that desire.

Another influence comes from Spain. Her coolness towards Hitler, the loathing which his partnership with Stalin inspires, and Franco's firm refusal to depart from strict neutrality, make it evident that the Straits of Gibraltar will remain unobstructed, and if Italy lifted her finger against the Allies her punishment would be immediate. We are led therefore to ask how much help Germany is going to get in the way of supplies from Italy and how long it will be before the latter's influence will be frankly thrown upon the allied side; whether, indeed, she may not, at a propitious moment, enter the conflict in aid of France and England. Of one thing we can be sure, which is that she will not be inspired by any idealistic motives.

Italy does not want Germany to win; but it is a long way from that secret sentiment to active intervention. On the other hand, if Hungary and Yugo-Slavia, where feelings quite resembling those which exist in Italy are prevalent, should show themselves willing to join that country in an effort to ensure the future liberties of all three, then another page in the war may be opened. But such a combination is unlikely, and Italy will probably sit tight in her neutrality, watch events until a decision appears to be within sight and then act as best she can to protect her interests.

Meantime several straws show how the wind is blowing. The Prince of Piedmont, who has always headed the royal family's opposition to Mussolini and especially to his policy with Germany, has recently been given an important command in the army. When the conquest of Poland was on the point of finishing, Hitler asked Mussolini to come to see him, but the Duce sent Clano. He being an out-and-out Hitlerite, the Führer could find no particular objection; but Clano now has little power and Hitler knows it. He may or he may not also know that Mussolini is as fully convinced as most other Italians that Clano is lacking in ability. However, he is the Duce's son-in-law, and the former continues to use him, though no longer trusting his judgment.

The Italians' dislike of bolshevism is more nearly universal and more unchangeable than what existed in Germany; at least an about-face such as Hitler has just effected regarding the Soviets is out of the question. If Mussolini tried a similar coup he could not make a success of it. In the first place, there has been no communism in Italy for eighteen years, and the experience Italians had of it immediately after the war was extremely unpleasant; whereas communism was quite powerful in Germany until Hitler made it dangerous. The fact that Russia now occupies a part of Poland and stands at the gates of Hungary is gravely disquieting to Italians. When Stalin finishes sovietizing his part of Poland, he will certainly make a similar effort in Hungary and try to re-establish there a Bela Khan régime, which was overcome with such great difficulty in 1920. Italy has always considered Hungary as being within her orbit, and that country is not so far from the Adriatic. What goes on there deeply affects Italian interests and sentiment.

At this moment Italians are an unhappy people. Their sole satisfaction is that their country has been kept out of war. They know that Mussolini, blindly enraged over sanctions, allowed himself to be hypnotized by Hitler. It has been Italy's direct help that enabled Hitler to make his conquests, but what is going to happen to their country when the fighting on the western front is over they can only guess at. They don't want to go in, yet if Germany be victorious, they know the fate which awaits them; and if Allies win without Italy doing her share on their side, what becomes of the glorious dreams that have illumined the Italian sky for the past three years? Adieu, Corsica, Tunisia and Djibouti; adieu to a commercial empire stretching from the Adriatic to the Aegean and the Black Seas; adieu perhaps even to Abyssinia and the Dodecanese Islands. If Italy has no seat at the next peace table, who knows how generous the Allies may be towards her?

And so, to dislike and fear must be added uncertainty: not a pleasant state to be in.

Coast and Geodetic Survey—A seismological instrument developed by an employee of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, will see active service with the United States Antarctic Expedition which will set forth early next year to record the natural phenomena of the polar region. The instrument is a seismograph of the McComb-Romberg type, developed principally by H. E. McComb of the Survey, for use in regions where climatic conditions might tend to cause tilting of the pier on which the machine is mounted. Even the most minute degree of tilt brought about by extremely cold weather that might affect the pier would register on the highly sensitive machine, thus making inaccurate much of the seismological data that might be recorded.

The non-tilt instrument, which is now the property of The Franklin Institute, employs the use of an oil coupling, an interesting feature of which is that the oil contained therein must be of a type that will not become too viscous even at such temperatures as -40 degrees and -50 degrees Fahrenheit.

The study of earthquakes will be an entirely new feature for the American

expedition, for only once before have observations of this type been made on the Antarctic continent. The British expedition of 1902 and 1903 installed a seismograph for about 15 months on Ross Island near the then active volcano, Mt. Erebus, but could make no accurate locations of earthquake centers since their apparatus did not include certain accessories which have since been developed.

Among the obstacles that must be overcome before it can be definitely ascertained whether or not the continent is frequently subject to earthquake of a local nature is the location of a site where outcrops of rock reach an accessible surface. Such a site is necessary for the establishment of a seismological station since the instruments are too sensitive to be mounted on ice. If this procedure were followed, records would be made of the movements and pressure of the ice itself, and not of earthquakes.

Roy G. Fitzsimmons, of the expedition, has for several months been studying the methods of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, especially in connection with the problems of seismology. He has had previous experience in magnetic work in the Arctic. He will be assisted by M. A. Wiener, who has also been aided by the Survey in the preparation of his program of auroral work, in which he, too, has had previous experience.

Naval Academy Museum—The Naval Academy Museum is now open daily for the convenience of visitors to the Academy. Hours are from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., except on Sunday, when the museum will be open from immediately after chapel services until 5 p.m. The museum is very anxious to obtain a copy of a privately printed volume entitled "Memoir and Correspondence of Charles Steedman, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy," which was printed in 1912 by the Riverside Press at Cambridge, Mass. An interesting addition was made to the Museum's collection recently, when three leather covered note-books containing shorthand notes made by Lt. James Booth Lockwood, USA, while on the Greely Arctic Expedition, were acquired. A fourth volume of the set is missing, and the Curator of the Museum, Capt. H. A. Baldridge, USN-Ret., is anxious to obtain this volume to complete the set.

Army Medical Department—The following compositions of the medical battalion and the attached medical troops of the new triangular division have been tentatively adopted: The medical battalion will consist of 14 officers and 220 enlisted men, including 48 litter bearers inactive in peace time but activated immediately upon mobilization, and attached medical troops will consist of 31 officers and 275 men.

The medical battalion will contain a headquarters company, including a headquarters and division surgeon's office of 3 officers and 6 men, a company headquarters of 1 officer and 19 men, a clearing platoon of 3 officers and 30 men; a collecting company, including company headquarters of 1 officer and 15 men, three collecting platoons of 2 officers and 50 men each; a bearer section of 29 enlisted men (including litter bearers in action not used in time of peace), and an ambulance section of 7 ambulances and 15 men detailed from the collecting platoons.

The attached medical department personnel will be assigned as follows: signal corps, 2 men; each of the three regiments of infantry, 7 officers and 70 men; 75-mm gun regiment, 3 officers and 29 men; 155-mm howitzer regiment, 3 officers and 18 men; engineer battalion, 2 officers and 10 men; quartermaster battalion, 2 officers and 6 men.

Under the heading of "Notes on Field Training of Medical Department Units of the National Guard," Col. Henry P. Carter, MC, USA, medical instructor with the New Jersey National Guard, prepared a lengthy analysis of the functions of National Guard medical units for the November issue of *The Military Surgeon*. Colonel Carter points out, in his article, the size of the medical units of the guard—1,518 officers and 11,930 men—and their readiness for early mobilization in case of emergency. In a discussion of field training of medical units, both as units and in maneuvers, Colonel Carter urges full cooperation between the division staff and the medical regiment.

G-4 of the division staff, he states, in maneuvers has opportunity to learn that the medical regiment is not just another unit, but one of its particular charges. G-1 will learn that the division surgeon, in combat, will furnish him daily casualty reports; may call upon him for additional litter bearers from line troops. G-2 will learn that the division surgeon should be well supplied with maps and the military situation, remembering that the medical department is supposed to cover more territory and put in more installations than almost any other one commander, and that the medical units may in turn supply G-2 with valuable information gleaned from enemy wounded. G-3 will learn that failure to keep the division surgeon informed of the employment of troops in fast moving situations will "inevitably result in a breakdown in the evacuation service." It will also find it advisable to route empty ammunition trucks bound for the rear through collecting stations to assist in removal of the gassed and slightly wounded.

All of these necessities for proper teamwork, Colonel Carter, emphasizes, should be carried out in maneuvers to insure proper functioning in time of real emergency.

Abolition of the Medical Tropical Research Board, in the Panama Department, and creation of a central research board at the Office of the Surgeon General here was effected by the Army Medical Department this week. The Tropical Research Board was set up in the Philippines in April, 1900, and was transferred to the Panama Department in 1934.

Officials here emphasized that no curtailment of research activities of the Army Medical Department was entailed by abolition of the board. It is felt that such activities can best be carried out by a central control board in Washington, whose members, in addition to other duties here, could meet to discuss and then recommend to the Surgeon General the various research activities which should be taken up. After approval of that officer, the place where the research could best be carried out, the facilities required and the personnel necessary could then be determined.

This new central board has already begun functioning.

Abolition of the Panama board will result in the transfer of the officers and enlisted men assigned to it to other duties in the department. Officers serving on the board were Lt. Col. Samuel A. White, MC; Lt. Col. Francois H. K. Reynolds, VC, and Capt. William S. Stone, MC.

To fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Capt. Blanche S. Rulon, Assistant Superintendent, A.N.C., on 31 Oct. 1939, the promotion of 1st Lt. Nellie V. Close, Chief Nurse, to the grade of assistant superintendent, with the relative rank of captain, was approved by The Surgeon General and became effective 1 Nov. 1939. Miss Close has been a member of the Army Nurse Corps since 23 March 1912, and a chief nurse since 20 Nov. 1917. She is now on duty at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas.

The November meeting of the Medical Department officers residing in Washington and vicinity will be held at the Sternberg Auditorium, Army Medical Center, at 8 p.m., Monday 20 Nov. 1939. Dr. Frank H. Lahey, Lahey Clinic, Boston, Mass., will

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speak on "Some of the developments in Surgery in the last Decade." A buffet supper will be served at the conclusion of the program.

Squalus Decommissioned—The USS Squalus, now being refitted at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard after her long submersion in the Atlantic off that port, has officially been decommissioned by the Navy Department, and her two surviving officers and surviving crew members will be ordered to other posts. Lt. (jg) Robert N. Robertson, will be detached from the Squalus about 15 Nov. and assigned to the USS Pennsylvania. No orders have yet been issued for Lt. Oliver F. Naquin, commander of the vessel, who was exonerated by the court of inquiry into her sinking.

The report of the board of inquiry is now being studied by the Navy Department and will probably be published soon.

The Squalus sank 23 May in 240 feet of water when her main induction valve failed to close during a practice dive. She was not finally raised until 13 Sept. Her long submersion has made necessary extensive renovation, principally to the electrical system—repairs which it is believed will cost nearly half a million dollars. It is not thought at the Navy Department that she will be ready for recommissioning as a unit of the fleet until 1 July 1940.

Army Intelligence—The War Department this week reshuffled its foreign intelligence, naming new military attaches to Finland and Russia.

Maj. Frank B. Hayne, now attache at Moscow, was ordered to Helsinki, a post formerly administered by Maj. George E. Huthsteiner in addition to three other Baltic states. Maj. Huthsteiner remains as attache to Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania. Capt. Ivan D. Yeaton, now Major Hayne's assistant in Russia, succeeds him as attache.

At the same time, Capts. John R. Lovell and Richard C. Partridge, who had been assigned to the German General Staff School, were named assistant military attaches at Berlin, and the attache at Paris, Col. Horace H. Fuller, who has been under orders to return home, was told to remain. Lts. Junius W. Dennison, Jr., and Alvin R. Luedcke were assigned to air attache posts in Venezuela and Costa Rica.

Navy Postgraduate School—The Navy Department this week announced the indefinite postponement of the selection of officers to attend the post-graduate school at Annapolis. The Navy Department's announcement said that no selection would be made until after 1 Jan. 1940, or "until such time as it is possible to make plans for officer post-graduate instruction during the fiscal year 1941."

The Department said that when post-graduate instruction is resumed, those officers in the below mentioned categories who were ordered to sea as a result of the limited emergency will, if they volunteer, be ordered back for instruction. The classes named by the Department are as follows: general line students, Operating, (Engineering) (First year students), Applied communications (First year students), Aerological Engineering (First year students) and law students (first year).

Army Air Corps—The Army Aeronautical Museum at Wright Field has been temporarily closed in the interests of concentration upon the expansion program. The museum was opened to the public on 17 Feb. 1936, since which time 150,000 visitors have registered there. The registration book contains names representing every State in the United States and approximately 25 foreign countries. As the museum became better known, the number of visitors increased. In the 10½ months of 1936, for instance, in which the museum was open, 15,003 visitors came to see it. In the 8½ months of 1939, the number expanded to 78,561. The latter number, of course, included the great crowd which thronged to the field on the occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Air Corps.

A total of 32 enlisted students (25 airplane mechanics and 7 aircraft machinists) graduated on 13 Oct. from the Air Corps Technical School, Chanute Field, Ill.

Of the 25 graduated airplane mechanics, 5 were from Randolph Field, Texas; four from Kelly Field, Texas; 3 each from Barksdale, Langley and March Fields; 2 each from Hamilton, Mitchel and Selfridge Fields, and one from the Middletown, Pa., Air Depot.

The seven graduated aircraft machinists came from seven different Air Corps stations: Chanute, Kelly, Lowry, Bolling, Langley and Selfridge Fields, and Fort Knox, Ky.

Late Secretary's Aide Transferred—Capt. Irving H. Mayfield, aide to the late Secretary of the Navy, Claude A. Swanson, this week was ordered to command Destroyer Squadron 3 in the Battle Force.

The veteran officer, who has been assisting in winding up the late Secretary's affairs, will relieve Capt. Alger H. Dresel in the fleet post 27 November. Captain Mayfield has served as naval attache to Chile, commander of the cruiser Tuscaloosa and president of the Naval Reserve Inspection Board among other posts during his 36 years in the Navy.

British Naval Air Arm—For years Naval experts in the United States have been besieged by the clamor of certain strategists for a consolidation of the military and naval air arms "to promote efficiency and to give the airplane its rightful place in the theatre of war." The policy of the U. S. Army and the Navy has been consistently against such an amalgamation. However, the idea penetrated into the British War Ministry, and the naval and military air forces were consolidated into the Royal Air Force.

Today, American military and naval thought stands vindicated by the acid test. High placed British officials now concede that the consolidation was a tragic mistake. One British officer, stationed in Washington, declared that if the British navy had the benefit of a fleet air arm of the calibre of American naval aviation, the task confronting it would be simplified one hundred percent.

Naval aviation cannot be taught over-night, and the British are painfully discovering how useless a pilot can be if he is not well enough acquainted with silhouettes to determine the nationality of war-vessels under-way at sea. The roster of pilots of the British Air Force is being diligently combed to find all pilots with any appreciable naval service in order that more efficient cooperation may be maintained between air and surface vessels.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—The Navy Department announced this week that there has been definite progress made in the plans for the Naval Medical Center, Washington, D. C. The material to be used for exterior will be exposed aggregate. This material is cast in large blocks with small pieces of quartz or other material

in the exposed surface. It was used in the construction of the new Model Experimental Basin at Carderock, Maryland, and has caused much favorable comment.

Work on the foundation will probably be completed by the middle of November, approximately two months ahead of the scheduled time. It is planned to let the contract for the steel work of the tower during the month of November, which will mean that the actual placing of the steel work will begin early in January. Some time in February the contract for the construction of the superstructure of the main building and the auxiliary buildings will be let. This contract will include the Hospital Corps Quarters, Nurses Quarters, Pharmacists' Quarters, Officers Quarters and the buildings in the industrial center.

Boredom European War Hazard—The static conditions prevailing all along the front in Europe, with activity limited to sporadic artillery attacks and minor reconnaissance patrols, is providing a major problem for the French and British command. Maj. Gen. John Hay Beith, director of public relations of the British War Office, better known as Ian Hay, novelist, said this week in a radio broadcast from London that the monotony of Army life, without action, is so different from conditions prevailing in the first few hectic weeks of 1914 that the troops cannot easily adjust themselves to the new order. However, the British are recruiting their vaudeville and theatrical talent into organized road-shows to provide entertainment for the men. And motion picture projectors are being sent to the front lines and it is expected that this form of entertainment will somewhat alleviate the condition.

The American Army has been one of the foremost bodies in the world to appreciate the value of entertainment for troops. Aboard nearly all ships of the fleet is motion picture projecting equipment, and at nearly every army post this type of entertainment is a routine part of Army life.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since 3 Nov. 1939

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—John K. Clement, OD, No. 97. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Lawrence H. Hendrick, JAGB, No. 98.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Charles T. Phillips, AC, No. 168. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Richard L. Hubbell, OD, No. 169.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Sherman E. Willard, CAC, No. 382. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Howard S. Padcock, SC, No. 383.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—James A. Ronin, AC, No. 340.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Ralph Mack K. Kellogg, AC, No. 310.

Non-Promotion List

To Lieutenant Colonel — Maj. Walter C. Royals, MC; Ch. Henry R. Wescott, Jr., USA; Ch. Albert F. Vaughan, USA; Ch. Gynther Stornasi, USA; Ch. Ivan G. Martin, USA.

To Major—Capt. Grant A. Selby, DC; Capt. Leland S. Mabry, DC; Capt. Charles S. Greer, VC; Capt. John L. Owens, VC.

To Captain — 1st Lt. Roseveen Cafarelli, MC; 1st Lt. Orval T. Needles, MC; 1st Lt. Jack P. Scott, MC; 1st Lt. Laurence A. Billotta, MC; 1st Lt. Robert B. Loos, DC; 1st Lt. Stuart E. Hays, Jr., DC; 1st Lt. Cephas W. Gary, DC; 1st Lt. Wayne A. Hayes, DC; 1st Lt. William V. Hill, DC; 1st Lt. Robert V. Nelson, DC; 1st Lt. Harold E. Dilley, DC; 1st Lt. Paul W. Hoiter, DC; 1st Lt. Ellsworth K. Kelly, DC; 1st Lt. Walter J. Reuter, DC.

Warrant Officer Appointments (With rank from 1 Nov. 1939)

Mr. Sgt. James B. Gerrity, Tech. Sgt. George Hibbard, Tech. Sgt. Barnett E. Bey, Sgt. Frank G. Kroeger, Tech. Sgt. Ralph A. Snyder, Tech. Sgt. Sirio Siniscaich, Mr. Sgt. Harry Wilson.

ENLISTED PROMOTION STATUS

There are published below promotions made during the period between 9 Oct. 1939 and 8 Nov. 1939, in the grades and branches in which promotions are made by the Chiefs of the Arms or Services concerned.

Note that these are normal promotions and not those incident to Army expansion. Those promotions will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Quartermaster Corps

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, The QMG.
Promoted to technical sergeant—Mitchell Woodrome and William E. Dean.

Medical Corps

MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. MAGEE, The SG.
Promoted to staff sergeant—Philip C. Mclellan.

Finance Department

MAJ. GEN. F. W. BOSCHEN, The C. of F.
Promoted to technical sergeant—Frederick W. Reese.

Crops of Engineers

MAJ. GEN. J. L. SCHLEY, The C. of E.
No promotions.

Ordnance Department

MAJ. GEN. C. M. WESSEN, The C. of O.
Promoted to technical sergeant—Richard R. Harrison.

Promoted to staff sergeant—Thomas H. Campbell.

Signal Corps

MAJ. GEN. J. O. MAUBORGNE, The CSO.
Promoted to master sergeant—Maurice Malish.

Promoted to technical sergeant—Ellsworth C. Miller.
Promoted to staff sergeant — Herman O. Voigt.

Chemical Warfare Service

MAJ. GEN. W. C. BAKER, The C. of CWS.
No promotions.

Coast Artillery Corps

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. ofCAC.
No promotions.

Air Corps

MAJ. GEN. H. H. ARNOLD, The C. of AC.
Promoted to master sergeant—Richard E. Holter, Bryan J. Kendrick and Ewald Davids.
Promoted to technical sergeant—William W. Weitz, Henry Martini, Morris Brock and Norville Chaudron.

Ease Plane Export Restrictions

The War and Navy Departments this week issued to airplane manufacturers of the nation a new set of regulations regarding the sale of American military aircraft to foreign governments. The new regulations greatly ease and facilitate the procurement of American aircraft by foreign agents, but at the same time do not relax the secrecy safeguards now in effect on experimental craft.

Major revision came in the abandonment of the arbitrary ruling that no aircraft being produced for the American Army or Navy could be released for export until six months after the United States received the second plane of a production order. The Departments are, instead, given discretionary authority to permit foreign buyers to obtain new warplanes as soon as tests are completed and the type goes into production for the Army or the Navy. The Departments can release such planes immediately, or withhold them indefinitely. War and Navy Departments stressed that there would be no relaxation of the security measures now in effect with regard to experimental designs.

Two other important changes in policy are designed to speed up foreign orders. One permits manufacturers, with the specific permission of the War and Navy Departments, to disclose "general information" on the characteristics or performance of aircraft to foreign buyers while such aircraft are undergoing tests by the Army and the Navy.

Heretofore, such information could only be disclosed after tests were complete and the Army and Navy planes were in production. The other change authorizes the War and Navy Departments to permit members of foreign missions or foreign test pilots to make flights in planes which they may order or be negotiating for.

In a joint letter of transmittal to aircraft manufacturers which was enclosed with the draft of the new regulations, Rear Adm. John Towers, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy, and Brig. Gen. Barton K. Yount, acting chief of the Army Air Corps, instructed aircraft companies to notify them when they begin negotiating for foreign or domestic contracts.

Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep yourself informed of the news of the services.

Officers Report Here

The following Navy officers have reported for duty in Washington, D. C.: Capt. H. T. Cooley, Bureau Engineering; Comdr. W. O. Manning, (MC), Nav. Dispensary.

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The War At Sea

Speaking to press correspondents at the Propaganda Ministry this week, Flight Lt. Hermann Bulow, who had participated in plane attacks upon British warships and convoys, admitted that no British warship actually had been sunk by bombardment. He spoke with satisfaction of German conduct in the engagements that have occurred, two in September and three in October. He described the British as hopeless amateurs in counter measures through antiaircraft guns and pursuit planes.

This statement by Lieutenant Bulow confirms British claims that the air attacks upon their ships have been ineffective. Only in the cases of the antiquated battleship Iron Duke at Scapa Flow and a cruiser and destroyer at the Firth of Forth was damage done, and the Iron Duke alone had to have any more than superficial repairs.

The Germans, of course, have studied the lessons gleaned from their air operations to date. Doubtless, what they have done so far has been designed to test the value of the plane for naval attack. They are familiar with its worth for reconnaissance purposes. Fortified by their experience, and if the British be the amateurs they describe, then they will extend their operations along the lines they have found most effective to their enemy, and least damaging to themselves. A hint that these operations will be continued was given by Marshal Goering in an authorized interview when he was asked why German fliers had attacked only British warships instead of British harbors and bases.

"Well," he replied, "warships are important, too." Then, with a smile: "Besides, they are good practice."

In his report to the House of Commons this week, Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that an accidental explosion had destroyed the submarine Oxley, during the first week of the war. The Oxley, built for Australia, was turned over to the British Navy in 1931. Lost were 4 officers and 49 men. Besides the Oxley, the British have lost, so far as their admissions reveal, the battleship Royal Oak and the aircraft carrier Courageous. As to the war on German submarines, Churchill asserted that three times as many vessels are hunting U boats as were so operating when the war began, and that very large reinforcements for them will be available beginning in the spring. He asserted the submarine was being mastered, estimating that the British Navy was destroying from two to four weekly, but he admitted that Germany was replacing many lost by a program of two each week. He indicated that by January Germany would have 100 submarines available for sea activity, less those which had been sunk or captured. Evidently, he is placing reliance upon blows to morale in curtailing sub operations, for he remarked that "a conflict in which perhaps one out of four of each excursion never returns, and others meet with grievous experience, is one which must have in it many deterrent factors." Churchill further spoke of the two pocket battleships, Deutschland and Admiral Scheer, "lying athwart the stream of convoys crossing the Atlantic," and he observed it was remarkable they had done so little damage. British and French Squadrons are searching for these ships. Their inactivity is attributed to the design to capture or destroy the freighters which will bring plane reinforcements from the United States to England and France. To protect these vessels Churchill, through a visit to Paris, has arranged for combined strong British and French Naval guard.

Mr. Churchill admitted that imperfections in the defenses of Scapa Flow and overconfidence in its impregnability, were responsible for the torpedoing of the Royal Oak by a German submarine, which passed through mine fields into the anchorage. Believing themselves safe from sub attack, the men on the battleship went to their stations when the first torpedo struck. The large casualty list was the result of adherence to discipline. It appears that only a few ships were at Scapa Flow, the others having departed before the submarine appeared, on a mission which Churchill did not reveal. Un-

doubtedly, there is sharp criticism of the Admiralty for the neglect Mr. Churchill reported. It is believed the holes in the Scapa Flow defenses have been chocked up, and that a repetition of the occurrence is no longer possible.

The Germans claim their planes cannot find the British Fleet, which means they really command the North Sea. There is ample evidence that the Fleet is within striking distance of the enemy's coast and the entrance to the Baltic Sea, and that it is relying upon surface and air scouts to inform it of any German movements. The fact that the blockade is in force shows where the command of the sea lies.

The City of Flint, released by Norway, will sail for home and will not touch at a British port. In accordance with International Law, her cargo was discharged, and will be sold, the moneys being turned over to the American owners. Germany has protested against Norway's action, and particularly at the internment of the German prize crew. The incident will be a matter of irritation in the relations of the two Governments, but as Norway is backed by the United States, and Germany is freed from embarrassment, it is not of itself expected to lead to any serious difficulty.

The War On Land

Reports have come from abroad this week that the German High Command has been modifying many features of its western wall. It is not surprising that it should do so. French and British planes have flown repeatedly over the fortification. They have made photographs, which have been carefully studied by the French General Staff. They, perhaps, have found weaknesses which offer an opportunity to successful attack. The Germans, too, probably have discovered the same weaknesses. Moreover, the German Wall was not as complete as the Maginot Line. The failure to battle has given time to strengthen and camouflage it, and consequently to make valueless the photographs that have been taken.

It is known that the French, too, have added to the defensive quality of the Maginot Line.

Here then have been developed two almost impregnable positions. To pierce would not only call for an enormous expenditure of shells and bombs as a preliminary to assault, but the sacrifice of thousands of men. Moreover, there is no point in the lines where a turning movement could be made. In view of this situation, it is not surprising that neither the German nor the French High Command is willing to make a frontal assault. Each knows the offensive would be costly; each knows, too, that the defensive likewise would be costly. The experience at Verdun during the World War is outstanding proof of this fact.

It is because of their appreciation that the stalemate cannot be broken except at a terrific expenditure of blood and material on the Western Front, that is responsible for the offer of mediation made by the rulers of Belgium and Holland. They are fearful the Germans will sweep through both countries, Holland so as to acquire air bases closer to England, and Belgium through which to come to grips with the British Armies on the west of the Maginot Line. The pincer maneuver failed as the Belgians and Dutch expected it to fail. But they made it nevertheless, because they wanted to concentrate the attention of the world upon their situation and obtain its moral support. This particularly is true as to the United States.

The failure of the mediation offer caused the Brussels and Hague Governments to increase their defenses. Both have called more men to the colors. The Belgians have strengthened their fortifications; the Dutch have put under water additional areas which would hamper German mechanized invasion. It is apparent both countries, threatened by attack, have worked out a plan of common defense. This would be a natural step, since occupation of Holland would enable a southern as well as western advance upon Belgium.

It is realized that any discussion of the plans of either the Germans or the

French and British is purely speculative. However, there is one factor which largely is controlling them, and that is the weather. It is not believed either side will engage in a great offensive until conditions are more favorable in the late winter or early spring. In the meantime, they are displaying more or less activity in the area between the two lines. The French at the beginning of the war, moved toward the German Wall, but later were driven back, and it is the Germans who now are displaying the greater local activity. Planes are constantly flying over the battle area, and reports came of a battle between 27 single seater Messerschmidts and 9 Curtiss single seater French planes. The French reported no casualties. They claimed 7 Germans were shot down on French soil and 2 fell in Germany, and that 3 pilots were killed, 1 wounded and 2 taken prisoners. The Germans were said to be awkward in maneuver, due to plane defects, and disposed to cling to formation. Significantly the French permitted a dispatch to pass stating that the Messerschmidts have greater speed and permit greater vision.

An interview with Marshal Goering passed by Berlin contains this interesting comment:

Q. "The French say they are shooting down a lot of German planes."

A. "Well, we will lose a plane now and then, of course. But if they are shooting down as many as they say, they are not ours. I don't know whose they could be."

Must Carry On, Urges Asst. Sec.

Stating that the World War was fought to uphold democratic principles, and that those who served and died in it, sacrificed in a good cause, Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson this morning, speaking in Armistice Day ceremonies of the McDowell County Post, American Legion, at Welch, W. Va., declared, "What in 1917-18 our comrades saved, we, today, must preserve. Freedoms from outside molestation we must match with freedom from inside interference. Freedom of conscience, of thought, and of speech, we must nurture and sustain. Tolerance, we must encourage and support. The essence of democracy, we must cultivate and maintain."

Of the War Dead, Mr. Johnson said, "They knew exactly what they were fighting for; and, as a matter of fact, so did we, who survived the ordeal. No matter what anyone may say today, 21 years later, you and I, deep down in our hearts, still hold to the profound conviction that our cause was just. Time has merely strengthened us in our belief."

Two days earlier, speaking before the Southern Society of New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Assistant Secretary Johnson in a discussion of Hemisphere Defense, struck back at critics of his activities while in office here. Stating that he believed in peace and believed with Washington that "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace," Mr. Johnson continued:

"It is my duty by law, and by executive order and by the nature of my position to do all in my power to keep America prepared for any emergency. When I came to Washington I found that we lacked the manpower, the munitions and the organization to defend ourselves if necessary. I therefore went out into the country and preached preparedness. . . . The response has been overwhelmingly favorable to our program.

"If awakening America to her military needs, and calling attention to critical shortages of men and munitions with a view to their correction be regarded as misdirection of effort or usurpation of power, then I plead guilty to the soft impeachment."

"We plead for preparedness as the most certain road toward peace—preparedness not only in men and munitions but in thoughts, attitudes and aspirations, for we have learned by bitter experience that peace comes not from mechanics, or even from a staggering preponderance of power. It comes from the spiritual desire of peoples."

(Continued from page 1)

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 235)

USS McCook.

Lt. Comdr. Hugh B. McLean, det. Naval Academy in Nov.; to c. f. o. USS Platte and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Robert G. Norman, det. Rec. Sta., Norfolk, Va., in Nov.; to c. f. o. USS Platte and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Luther C. Heinz, Asiatic ors. modified. To c. f. o. USS Herndon and on bd. when comm. instead duty USS Salinas.

Lt. (jg) George H. Laird, Jr., det. USS Singray about 2 Jan.; to USS S-28.

Lt. (jg) Alexander K. Tyree, det. USS Salt Lake City in Dec.; to Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Ens. Saverio Filippone, det. USS Louisville in Dec.; to Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Ens. Talbot E. Harper, det. USS Indianapolis in Dec.; to Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Ens. John C. Kelley, det. USS Memphis about 9 Oct.; to USS Aaron Ward.

Ens. John R. Zullinger, det. USS Boise about 1 Dec.; to c. f. o. USS Haraden and on bd. when comm.

Comdr. Harvey W. Miller (MC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif. Continue trnt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Gunner LeRoy L. Hoyt, det. USS Louisville about 1 Dec.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Ch. Mach. Harry J. Jurjens, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va., about 11 Dec.; to c. f. o. USS Wasp and on bd. when comm.

Ch. Mach. Martin L. Lince, det. USS Wichita about 2 Oct.; to c. f. o. USS Platte and on bd. when comm.

Elec. Hugh C. Overstreet, det. USS California in Oct.; to Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.

Ch. Pay Clk. Stanley C. King, det. Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; to trnt. Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.

7 November 1939

Lt. Benjamin R. Crosser, det. USS Maryland; continue trnt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; further trnt. Fitzsimons Gen'l. Hosp., Denver, Colo.

Lt. (jg) Robert A. Bouin, det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to USS S-29.

Lt. (jg) Francis M. Gambacorta, det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to USS S-42.

Lt. (jg) George W. Grider, det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to USS Skipjack.

Lt. (jg) William H. Hazzard, det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. (jg) Franklin G. Hess, det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to USS Nautilus.

Lt. (jg) William G. Holman, det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to USS Snapper.

Lt. (jg) Joseph B. Eisenhower, det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to USS Surgeon.

Lt. (jg) Robert F. Kelly, det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to USS Dolphin.

Lt. (jg) Byron H. Nowell, det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to USS Plunger.

Ens. Lawrence G. Bernard, det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Ens. George C. Ellerton, Jr., det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to USS Argonaut.

Ens. Chilton W. Fenniken, Jr., det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to USS S-44.

Ens. Selwyn H. Graham, Jr., det. USS Tennessee in Dec.; to cfo USS Welborn C. Wood and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Richard Holden, det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to USS Seawolf.

Ens. Willard Y. Howell, det. USS Colorado in Dec.; to cfo USS Shubrick and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Leone A. Lajamie, Jr., det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to USS Sargo.

Ens. Robert B. Lander, det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to trnt. Nav. Hosp., Bkln., N. Y.

Ens. Donald L. Mehlhop, det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Ens. Guy E. O'Neill, Jr., det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to USS Salmon.

Ens. Charles F. Putman, det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Ens. Frank N. Shamer, det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to USS Seal.

Ens. Maurice W. Shen, det. Instn. Subm.

Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to USS S-22.

8 November 1939

Lt. Comdr. Carl F. Espe, det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., abt. 1 Dec.; to cfo USS O'Brien and in command when comm.

Lt. Artyn L. Main, det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., abt. 28 Oct.; to USS Brazos.

Lt. Burnham C. McCaffree, det. Bombing Sqdn. 5 (USS Yorktown) in Sept.; to cfo Observation Sqdn. 5 and in command when comm.

Lt. George E. Peckham, det. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.; to cfo USS Buck and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Richard F. Kane, det. Setg. Sqdn. 3 (USS Saratoga) in Sept.; to cfo Observation Sqdn. 5.

Lt. (jg) Edward A. Michel, Jr., Asiatic ors. modified. To cfo USS Haraden and on bd. when comm. instead duty USS Vincennes.

Ens. William R. Smith, Jr., det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to USS S-43.

Ens. Edward D. Spruance, det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to USS Narwhal.

Ens. Nelson P. Watkins, det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Ens. Richard A. Waugh, det. Instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 8 Dec.; to trnt. Nav. Hosp., Bkln., N. Y.

Lt. Comdr. Arthur H. Pierson, (MC), det. 12th Nav. Dist. in Nov.; to First Defense Battalion, Ft. Marine Force, Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Leslie G. Seebach, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif. in Nov.; to First Defense Battalion, Ft. Marine Force, Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) William R. Franklin, (DC), det. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., in Nov.; to 3rd Defense Battalion, Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

Lt. Comdr. William G. Conrad, (SC), det. 11th Nav. Dist. abt. 26 Oct.; to Off. in Chge., Navy Purchasing Office, Newport, R. I.

Ens. Bernice C. Hart, det. USS Bobolink in Oct.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Ch. Mach. Thomas Downs, granted sick leave 2 months. Upon expiration, await ors. New York, N. Y.

Mach. Carl F. Lee, det. USS New York abt. 5 Dec.; to Instn. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.

Anna M. Browne, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., Bkln., N. Y.

Ruth E. Jordan, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Eileen M. MacCamy, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.

Myrtle M. Teisseire, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., abt. 18 Dec.; to USS Relief.

Harriet K. Thompson, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, Mass.

Tatiana A. Usenia, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., Bkln., N. Y.

Dorothy Weyel, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Transfers of C.P.O.'s

The following transfers of chief petty officers were ordered by the Navy Department during the period 16 to 31 Oct.: Belcher, J. A., CBM, Reims Mercedes to Desron 34.

Berry, F. W., CAerog., NAS San Diego to Combasefor.

Block, P. B., CFC, RS Philadelphia to Comatron.

Board, B., CWT, RS Norfolk to Platte.

Board, J. R., CTM, Holland to Morris.

Bordigh, L. H., CRM, RS Washington to VP Squadron-11.

Broughton, J. R., CTM, NRS New York to Comsubron Two.

Brown, H., CMM, NRS Denver to Reid.

Burgess, W., ACMM, RS Norfolk to Ranger.

Byer, E. D., CRM, 15th Dist. to Desron 34.

Capers, H. H., CPhM, N. Y. World's Fair to Argonne.

Cannons, E. M., CY, NRS Chicago to Desron 34.

Christopher, M. V., CBmstr, N. Y. World's Fair to California.

Cooley, E. J., CPhM, N. Hos. Puget Sound to Anlick.

Courtemanche, G. D., CTM, RS New York to Comatron.

Curtice, R. F., CPhM, Richmond to MRS Dallas.

Daly, H. F., ACMM, VT Squadron-2 to NAS San Diego.

Daniel, B. F., CMM, Case to Dixie.

Dollar, F. G., ACMM, VP Squadron-45 to NAF Philadelphia.

Donohue, W. D., CTM, NRS Denver to Desron 34.

Garino, J., CMM, Sirius to NRS Denver.

Ginn, J. P., CWT, NRS Birmingham to New York.

Goode, R. E., Jr., CP, VS Squadron-5 to NAS Seattle.

Grote, L. G., CMM, RS San Francisco to NRS Chicago.

Guest, J. L., CRM, RS Norfolk to Desron 34.

Hackett, T. E., CQM, Indianapolis to NRS St. Louis.

Haney, E. T., ACMM, NAS Pensacola to Combasefor.

Harper, T. A., ACMM, NAS Pensacola to Combasefor.

Heard, W. R., CRM, Charleston to Desron 34.

Hedding, H. B., CEM, RS Washington to Dixie.

Inanueci, W., ACMM, NAS San Diego to Combasefor.

Jackson, C. T., CWT, RS Norfolk to Comatron.

Jackson, G. R., ACMM, NAS San Diego to Combasefor.

Johnston, W. M., CPhM, Philadelphia to Hos. School, San Diego.

Jolly, C. H., ACMM, VP Squadron-53 to NAF Philadelphia.

Lafferty, J. C., ACMM(NAP), NAS Pensacola to VP Squadron-14.

Lyons, W. H., ACMM(NAP), VP Squadron-53 to NAS Norfolk.

Chief Pay Clk. F. B. Cottrell, det. Air Station, Port Angeles, Wash., upon relief by Pay Clerk B. A. Grey, and assigned Seattle Dist.

Chief Bosn. Karl Schmidt, det. Guthrie, abt. 1 Dec., and assigned Acacia.

Chief Bosn. Albert Hays, det. Daphne, abt. 25 Nov. and assigned Shoshone.

Mach. E. F. Rock, det. Winnisimmet, relieved all active duty and placed on retired list, 1 Dec.

Pay Clk. B. A. Grey, det. Seattle Dist. when directed by Commander of District, and assigned Air Station, Port Angeles, Wash.

Pay Clk. R. R. Nolte, det. Champlain and assigned New York Dist.

Pay Clk. S. T. Moresek, det. Chicago Recruiting Office, abt. 20 Nov. and assigned Norfolk Dist.

Bosn. (T) J. A. Anderson, Shawnee, assigned temp. duty Alert for about 3 months.

Keep UP-TO-DATE by reading the Army and Navy Journal. Renew your subscription promptly and keep up-to-date with the Journal.

Coast Guard Orders

Lt. Comdr. W. W. Kenner, det. Northland, upon completion of temporary duty at Headquarters, and assigned Maritime Service Training Ship, Joseph Conrad as commanding officer.

Lt. H. U. Scholl, det. Cayuga and assigned engineering duty Ingham.

Lt. E. T. Hodges, det. Cayuga and assigned engineering duty Duane.

Ens. J. W. Naub, Jr., det. Duane and assigned engineering training duty Cayuga.

Lt. M. T. Braswell, det. Maritime Service Training Station, Hoffman Island, N. Y., and assigned Due duty Maritime Service Training Ship Joseph Conrad.

Chief Bosn. Oscar Vinje, det. Winnisimmet, relieved all active duty and placed on retired list, 1 Dec.

Chief Bosn. Otto Estnd, det. McLane, relieved all active duty and placed on retired list, 1 Dec.

Chief Bosn. (L) W. J. McGaw, det. office at Bay Shore, N. Y., relieved all active duty and placed on retired list, 1 Dec.

Chief Bosn. (L) F. G. Gillikin, det. Ft. Macau Station, relieved all active duty and placed on retired list, 1 Dec.

Chief Bosn. (L) F. D. Strandeb, det. Ludington Station, relieved all active duty and placed on retired list, 1 Dec.

Chief Mach. E. G. Davis, Depot, orders 18 Oct. cancelled.

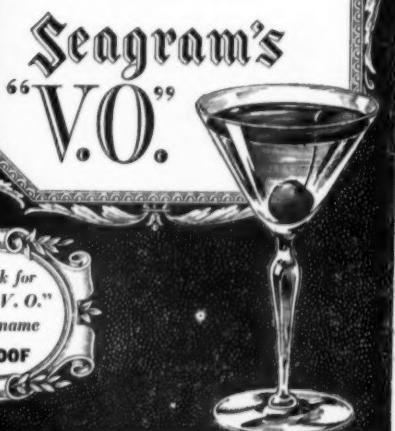
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THE echos of the great guns abroad are bringing repercussions in this country in social affairs at least, and the Capital City is much concerned over the announcement of Mrs. Roosevelt at her press conference, Wednesday last, that the President and she have decided to so curtail the lists of guests invited to the state receptions at the White House, that only official folk will be included. Only officials and personal family friends from out-of-town; no residential folk whatever, will be asked to the state levees. The pronouncement excludes the large group of residential folk who time out of mind have been on the lists or whose predecessors have. To be a Cave Dweller, will not matter at all, unless said cave dweller has some official connection. At least there will be a never ending theme for conversation, for Washington does not take kindly to establishing new precedents when they over ride the traditions held sacred by old families.

It was announced some time ago, that the state dinners would be eliminated, as stress of work makes it impossible for the President to give more than one night a week to social affairs. But there will be a small dinner company entertained before each reception, honoring the head of the group to later be received; thus the Doyen of the Corps will be honor guest before the levee in compliment to the Diplomatic Corps, 14 Dec. The list of guests will be kept within a thousand persons at the receptions; less, if possible.

Mrs. Roosevelt will not give her customary teas as a return courtesy to all those leaving cards at the White House, but she will hold several afternoon musicales to afford an opportunity to entertain those who otherwise would not be invited to the White House. The guests will include gentlemen as well as ladies, but her luncheons will be for ladies only.

Apropos luncheons, the Military Attaché of the French Embassy and Mme. Lombard are to entertain at luncheon today in celebration of Armistice Day, and the Secretary of War and Mrs. Woodring will be of the distinguished company.

Secretary and Mrs. Woodring occupied the presidential box at the National Symphony Concert Wednesday evening, Mrs. Roosevelt being unable to attend. Secretary and Mrs. Woodring had as their guests, the Netherlands Minister and Mme. Loudon, and Mrs. Dern, widow of the former Secretary of War. Tonight they are to be dinner guests of Mrs. John Allan Dougherty, and tomorrow they will attend the party to be given in honor of Miss Maria Whitehead and Mr. Hamilton O'Dunne, by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tompkins.

Secretary and Mrs. Woodring will also attend tomorrow evening the informal supper party Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury is to give at her new home in Washington, the beautiful house on Foxhall Road, lately vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Davis.

By happy chance or perhaps planned

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. RUSSELL WALKER JENNA

who before her marriage on 11 Oct. to Lt. Russell W. Jenna at Trinity Church, Highland Park, Ill., was Miss Jean P. Sullivan, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John S. Sullivan, of Highland Park.

foresight the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Holcomb threw open their hospitable home for the first time this season last Monday, the hostess receiving in compliment to the wives of officers of the Service stationed in Washington and near-by. General and Mrs. Holcomb went to Philadelphia to take part in celebrating the Corps birthday, 10 Nov., they being guests of honor at a reception given by Col. and Mrs. Gilder Jackson, for the officers of the basic school. Colonel Jackson is director of the basic school for junior Marine officers in Philadelphia.

Preceding the first dance of the Marine Corps last Saturday, the Commandant of the Marine Barracks, Col. William Rupertus and Mrs. Rupertus entertained at dinner, as did also Col. and Mrs. Charles T. Brooks, Lt. Col. Fred S. Robillard, and Mrs. Robillard.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William P. Upshur, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Clayton V. Vogel, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Lt. Col. and Mrs. John W. Thomason, Jr., Col. and Mrs. DeWitt Peck, Col. Harry K. Pickett and Mr. Andy Lyman were some of the guests invited to the supper party given by Col. and Mrs. Samuel L. Howard at their quarters at Loma Portal, San Diego, Calif., when they entertained in honor of Mrs. Howard's sister, Mrs. Harry T. Burr of Washington, D. C. who with her daughter, Miss Betsy Burr is visiting Colonel and Mrs. Howard.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. John W. Thomason, Jr., entertained at a dinner party yesterday, the 10th, at the San Diego Marine Base Commissioned Officers mess, in celebration of the founding of the United States Marine Corps, 10 Nov. 1775.

Others observing the Marine Corps birthday were Maj. and Mrs. Julian P. Brown who had a company of twelve to dine with them, and Capt. and Mrs. James P. S. Devereux, who entertained sixteen. Guests at the dinner of Major and Mrs. Brown included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Clayton Vogel, Col. and Mrs. Samuel Howard, Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. W. Ashurst, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Earl H. Jenkins, Maj. and Mrs. Elmer Hall, Maj. and Mrs. Jacob Pearce.

Armistice Day will be celebrated in New York by members of the Officers' Club of the Army and Navy and their guests at the annual Armistice Dance to

be held this year in the Neptune Room of the Hotel Pierre, this evening.

A large crowd of Regular Army personnel, Reserve Officers, members of the National Guard and a distinguished group of Navy officers are expected to be present. Major Edward Bowes is serving as Chairman of the Reception Committee for Distinguished Guests. Stage, screen, radio and television will be represented by a specially invited group who are to be guests of the Club.

Rear Adm. Luke McNamee, USN-Ret., and Mrs. McNamee, who now make their home in New York, have come to Washington for a brief visit and are at the Mayflower. They have many friends in Washington, the Admiral having been stationed here during the days of the World War.

Lt. (jg) Roland O. Lucier, USN, has recently been transferred from China to Pensacola, and he and his bride have already established themselves at the Florida post. Mrs. Lucier's daughter by a former marriage, Miss Edna Williams of New York will join them there for the Thanksgiving Holiday, 23 Nov., though the state of Florida observes the later date.

Adm. and Mrs. Clark H. Woodward were recent host and hostess at luncheon at the Navy Yard in New York, where the former commands the 3rd Naval District.

Capt. John Gibbons, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Gibbons who have been spending the summer months at their farm in Connecticut, are in Washington for a brief period on their way to Florida. En route they will stop off at White Sulphur Springs, for a visit.

While in Washington they are stopping at the Salvage Club, instead of their home in N Street.

They attended the debut party of Miss Evelina Van Metre given last Saturday by her parents at Ogle Hall, Annapolis, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas E. Van Metre, parents of the bride were assisted in welcoming the guests by her grandmother, Mrs. Albert Gleaves, widow of Rear Admiral Gleaves.

Comdr. Leslie Clark Stevens, recently returned from London where he was an attaché of the U. S. Embassy, with Mrs. Stevens and Comdr. Charles Nicholson were joint hosts at an afternoon reception at the Army and Navy Country Club last week, the guests being recruited from the Service ranks.

Pouring tea, at which they took turns, were Mrs. G. C. Pirie, wife of the Air Attaché of the British Embassy, Mrs. Alfred Johnson, Mrs. Walter Stratton Anderson, Mrs. John Towers, Mrs. Ernest Pace, Mrs. George Murray, Mrs. Ernest King and Mrs. Temple Joice of Annapolis who is visiting Commander and Mrs. Stevens.

Miss Marion Dixon, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. M. Dixon, was hostess at a young person's party Saturday last, entertaining with cocktails at her home in Foxhall Road, Washington and later (Continued on Next Page)

Weddings and Engagements

MAJ. and Mrs. John H. Knuebel announced the engagement of their daughter Rose, to 2nd Lt. Collin B. Whitehurst, at a delightful cocktail party given at their quarters at Ft. Thomas, Ky.

The announcement was made by Johanna, the bride-to-be's younger sister, who passed out "official" bulletins signed by Dan Cupid.

The wedding is to be an event of early spring.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. James E. Phillips of Ft. McPherson, Ga., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Mary Cath-

rine, to Mr. George Washington Polk, Jr., son of Mrs. Adelaide Rowe Polk and Mr. George Washington Polk of Ft. Worth, Texas.

The marriage took place 2 Sept. in Etretat, Normandie, France, where Miss Phillips had gone with friends during the first days of the war, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Houseman of the Church of England in Paris.

Mr. Polk received his education at Culver, and V. M. I., and graduated from the University of Alaska, majoring in International Law; also teaching Military Science and Tactics at that University. He served in the Army as a Thomason Act Officer and now holds a commission in the U. S. Army Reserve. They are living in Paris at present.

Mrs. Charles Herbert Lamar of Valley Road, Stevenson, Md., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Winifred Sharp to Ens. John Lyman Haines, USN, son of Col. and Mrs. Ralph Edward Haines, GSC, USA.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lynn H. Tingay announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Betty Lynn Tingay to Cadet Andre Ringold Brousseau, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maunsell White Brousseau, of Baton Rouge, La. Miss Tingay attended Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and Cadet Brousseau was a student at Louisiana State University before entering West Point, and is a member of this year's graduating class at the United States Military Academy. The wedding will take place in June.

Miss Jeannette Philbrick, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. M. H. Philbrick, was married to Lt. (jg) Robert Neal Robertson, USN, last Saturday at Portsmouth, N. H.

St. Johns Episcopal Chapel was the scene of the ceremony, which was followed by a reception at the quarters of the bride's parents.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore an ivory satin gown enveled in tulle held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of cream roses and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. C. K. Bergin, wife of Lt. Charles Bergin, USN, of Coronado, Calif., was her sister's matron of honor. She was gowned in an American Beauty shade of taffeta with hat of a matching shade of velvet and her flowers were pale pink roses and delphinium.

Mr. Francis Scott Robertson of Washington, D. C., brother of the bridegroom, was his best man, and the ushers were Lts. William T. Doyle, Oliver F. Naquin, Bruce L. Carr, John C. Nichols, Joe M. Alexander, and Charles B. Jackson, Jr. USN.

Lt. Richard Park, Jr., USA, son of Col. Richard Park, stationed at Fort Benning, and Miss Rose Howard, daughter of Mrs. Charles Brown of Hillsboro, N. C., and the late Mr. Lewis A. Howard, were married at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Samuel P. Collins of Alexandria, Va., 28 Oct. The chaplain at Fort Myer, Lt. Col. Walter B. Zimmerman officiated.

Mrs. Collins acted as matron of honor and Colonel Collins gave her hand in marriage.

The bride wore a dark grey tweed suit with ivory satin blouse and a corsage of orchids. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony, after which the bridal couple departed on a honeymoon trip which will lead them to New York, where Lieutenant Park is stationed at Columbia University. They will live at Butler Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pendleton Hoover announce the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoover Glover, to Lt. (jg) Francis Edward Nuessel, USN, son of Judge and Mrs. William L. Nuessel of Bismarck, N. Dak.

The ceremony was performed 4 Nov. in the home of the bride's parents in Chevy Chase, Md., the Rev. Charles L. Garhart officiating in the presence of the families and a few close friends.

After a motor trip in the South, Lieutenant and Mrs. Nuessel will make their home in Swarthmore, Pa. Lieutenant Nuessel is stationed at the naval aircraft factory in Philadelphia.

Posts and Stations**WEST POINT, N. Y.****11 November 1939**

Half of the Corps of Cadets is in Boston this week-end for the Army-Harvard game. The following officers accompanied the Cadets: Lt. Col. Charles W. Rydor, Commandant of the Corps of Cadets; Lt. Col. Paul M. Crawford, Lt. Col. Charles A. Pfeffer, Maj. Frederick A. Irving, Maj. Oscar G. Feagan, Capt. Emmett J. Bean, Richard G. Prather, James E. Davidson, Willis S. Matthews, Thomas J. Wells, Edward B. Hempstead, Normando A. Costello and Lt. Francis Resta.

The half of the Corps of Cadets remaining at West Point will have a dance in Cullum Hall this evening. Cadet E. E. Boggs will receive the guests assisted by Capt. and Mrs. George A. Lincoln.

On Thursday of this week the Athletic Board, the Graduate Manager of Athletics, their wives and the coaches' wives departed to pass the week-end in Boston. The list is headed by Col. and Mrs. Roger G. Alexander, Col. and Mrs. Chauncey L. Fenton, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Louis E. Hibbs, and their guest, Mrs. Sanford Cluett, of Troy, N. Y., Maj. R. Ernest Dupuy, Maj. and Mrs. Oliver K. Niess, Capt. Francis A. March, 3d, Capt. Eugene L. Harrison, Mrs. William H. Wood, wife of Captain Wood, head coach; Mrs. L. G. Saunders, Mrs. Arthur W. Meacham, Mrs. Harvey J. Jaworsky, Mrs. Paul Burlingame, Mrs. Robert M. Stillman, Mrs. Stanley L. Smith, all wives of assistant coaches.

Lt. and Mrs. Ernest F. Easterbrook departed this week to pass a month visiting Mrs. Easterbrook's parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph Stillwell, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Chaplain and Mrs. B. Fairfield Butt, 3d, will have as their guests for a few days the early part of this week Mrs. Butt's mother, Mrs. Jessie Edson, and Mrs. Butt's sister-in-law, Mrs. E. Alden Edson, both of Washington.

The Pan-Hellenic Society had its regular monthly meeting on Monday of this week at the Officers Club, Mrs. William L. McCalla and Mrs. Robert C. Leslie were the hostesses. Capt. and Mrs. Alvin T. Bowers have as their guests Capt. and Mrs. Daniel J. Martin, of Washington. Mrs. Martin arrived on Wednesday and Captain Martin formally of West Point arrived on Friday to pass the week-end.

Capt. and Mrs. George W. Smythe have as their week-end guest Captain Smythe's sister, Mrs. Benjamin T. Curtis, of Philadelphia.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.**7 November 1939**

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas E. Van Metre entertained at a tea dance on Saturday afternoon at Ogle Hall in honor of their daughter, Miss Evelyn Gleaves Van Metre, who will make her debut at the Bachelors' Cotillion in Baltimore on 4 Dec. Receiving with Miss Van Metre were her mother, her grandmother, Mrs. Gleaves, widow of Admiral Albert Gleaves and Mrs. Bulmer, widow of Capt. Rosee C. Bulmer, USN, and the Misses Eleanor Dracemel, Margaret Elizabeth Clarke, Margaret Howard, Mary Benson and Margaret Cusachs, of Annapolis; Katharine Cuer and Babette Newton, of Philadelphia; Jeanne Glennon, Margaret Heap Hill and Polly Peyton, of Washington; Mary Conger Edwards, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Elizabeth Gordon, of Baltimore, and Sarah Duff, of Martinsburg, W. Va. Pouring tea were Mrs. Wilson Brown, Mrs. Harry A. Buldridge, Mrs. Carroll S. Alden, Mrs. Philip Alger, Mrs. William N. Thomas, Mrs. Harold H. Little, Mrs. Carlos Cusachs, Mrs. Cartier Selberg and Mrs. E. F. Reed of Annapolis; Mrs. Alexander Gordon and Mrs. Edward Simpson of Baltimore; Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, Mrs. James Glennon, Mrs. David Foote Sellers, Mrs. Charles E. Courtney, Mrs. William G. Hill and Mrs. Reginald F. Nicholson, of Washington; Mrs. Albert Morris Cohen, of Philadelphia; Mrs. George Wharton Edwards of Bridgeport, Conn., and Mrs. Edward H. Durell of Winchester, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. Herbert Kays of the Norfolk Navy Yard will be the week-end guests of Comdr. and Mrs. William M. Fechteler. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Howard H. J. Benson will entertain at dinner in their quarters on the Reina Mercedes in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Kays.

Capt. Marion C. Robertson will entertain at a cocktail party this afternoon in his home on Porter Road.

Col. and Mrs. James T. Boates gave a dinner party on Saturday night in honor of Lt. and Mrs. Walter Whipple and Miss Margaret Weems. The engagement of Miss Weems, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Philip Van Horn Weems, and Lieutenant Dodd was announced a short time ago.

Mrs. Bagby, widow of Comdr. Oliver Bagby, gave a miscellaneous shower for Miss Margaret Weems on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Luker, wife of Comdr. R. P. Luker will entertain the Book Review Section of the Navy Women's Club this afternoon at her home on Rogers Road.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.**5 November 1939**

Admiral Claude C. Bloch, commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet, and Mrs. Bloch were honored last evening at a smartly-appointed dinner dance in a private dining room of Pacific Coast Club with officers of USS Pennsylvania as hosts. Sharing honors with Admiral and Mrs. Bloch were the commanding officer of the fleet flagship, Capt. Elwin F. Cutts and Mrs. Cutts, and Admiral Bloch's chief of staff, Capt. Robert A. Theobald. The Pennsylvania orchestra played for dancing. Covers at dinner were marked for 116 and tables were aglow with flowers, autumn fruits and berries.

Lakewood Country Club was the setting Friday afternoon for a 5 o'clock cocktail party given for Vice Adm. and Mrs. Charles P. Snyder, hosts being Comdr. and Mrs. Lynde D. McCormick and Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Oswald Colcough. Both officers are attached to Vice Admiral Snyder's staff.

Rear Adm. Arthur P. Fairfield entertained nine guests at dinner Thursday evening in Coast Club.

Rear Adm. Forde Todd, commander of Cruiser Division 8, and Mrs. Todd were the inspiration for a delightful cocktail party with which officers of the USS Savannah and their ladies entertained in Army-Navy Club Friday afternoon. Capt. Robert C. Griffin, skipper of the Savannah, and Mrs. Griffin, and Comdr. Alfred P. H. Tawressey, executive officer, and Mrs. Tawressey, assisted in greeting guests at the affair.

Mrs. Russell Wilson, wife of Rear Admiral Wilson, will preside Tuesday afternoon at the monthly program meeting of Officers' Wives Club. "Activities of Officers' Children" will be the topic of discussion by Mrs. Mary A. Bell, girl counsellor at Lowell Junior High School. Invited to preside at the tea urns during the social hour are Mrs. Claude C. Bloch, who is honorary president of the club; Mesdames George J. Meyers, Frank T. Leigh, and Barnhard H. Belir. Matrons assisting will be Mes. Desmond J. Sinnott, George Dyer, Charles Beaumont, Daniel Eddy, W. E. Tarbutton, Wilfred Goulet, William Christian Schultz, William G. Livingstone, Victor D. Long and B. A. Allen.

Utah officers' wives assembled Tuesday in Army-Navy Club for their first ship's luncheon of the season. Honor guest was Mrs. W. H. P. Blandy, wife of the Utah's commanding officer, Captain Blandy. Hostesses were Mesmes Charles Beaumont, C. H. Anderson and Elwood Tillson.

Mrs. William D. Chandler, Jr., is spending a few days as house guest of Mrs. Charles Allen, wife of Lieutenant Commander Allen, and is being feted at farewell parties prior to her departure the end of this week for Washington. D. C. Captain Chandler is sailing around to the East Coast in command of the transport Chaumont.

Monthly luncheon of Wives of Navy Doctors will be held tomorrow noon in the Robinson Hotel, with the president, Mrs. George Ziegler, presiding. In preparation for the holidays the sewing group meets often at the home of Mrs. John T. O'Connell to prepare clothing for the needy. Members of the art group went to the Beverly Hills Women's Club to view an exhibit of painting. The group included Mesmes Ziegler, E. H. Delaney, Francis C. Hertzog, L. R. Vaughan, L. R. Sommers, Harold Packard and P. J. Ritchie.

NORFOLK, VA.**10 November 1939**

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Manley H. Simons were hosts on Wednesday night at a beautifully appointed dinner given at their home, the Commandant's House, in the Navy Yard.

Capt. and Mrs. Herbert S. Keimling were hosts on Tuesday night, 28 Oct., at a dinner given in the Officers' Club, Naval Base preceding the Hallowe'en costume dance given in the club. Their guests were Comdr. and Mrs. Harry D. McHenry, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles R. Hoffecker, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Meiners, Miss Dorothy Kohler, of Richmond and Captain LaFoon, also of Richmond.

Capt. and Mrs. William H. Pashley were hosts at an informal dinner party Wednesday night at their home on Dupont Circle. Their guests numbered ten.

A very attractive and enjoyable Hallowe'en costume dance was given in the Officers' Club in the Naval Operating Base Saturday night. Preceding the festivities, Mrs. Henry Coyle, wife of Commander Coyle entertained at a delightful dinner. Her guests included Lt. and Mrs. H. L. De Rivera, Ens. and Mrs. George Baker, Miss Barbara Anna Coyle, Lt. (jg) Joseph Bettin and J. H. Baker of Wellesley, Mass.

Comdr. and Mrs. John S. Roberts were hosts Friday afternoon at their quarters in the Naval Base at a cocktail party given for the officers attached to the Base, the Navy Yard, visiting ships and their wives. The guests numbered seventy-five.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. A. K. Morehouse entertained Monday night at a beautiful dinner party given at the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club in compliment to Mrs. Morehouse's sister, Mrs. Gertrude Sullivan and her fiance, Hampton Robb of New York whose marriage

took place the next day.

In addition to the guests of honor, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Morehouse's other guests included Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence Wild, Comdr. and Mrs. L. E. Gehres, Comdr. and Mrs. O. A. Weller, Mrs. John Lewis, Junius Brown, of Lawrence, Kansas, and Philip Robb, of New York.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Howard N. Coulter entertained Saturday night at a buffet supper given at their home in the Larchmont Apartments, in honor of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter E. Zimmerman. Additional guests were Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Morrison, Lt. and Mrs. William Kirten, Jr., and Lt. and Mrs. W. R. Thompson.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Eugene Burchett were hosts on Saturday afternoon at a cocktail party given at their home in the Larchmont Apartments, in honor of Mrs. Burchett's sister, Mrs. John A. Bruckner, of the Hawaiian Islands. Hours for calling were between 5 and 7 o'clock and the guests numbered about thirty.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. E. Rezner entertained at their quarters in the Naval Base, at a cocktail party preceding a "No Host" dinner at the Hallowe'en costume dance in the Naval Base Officers' Club. Comdr. and Mrs. Rezner's guests included Mrs. Fenwick Ewing, Lt. and Mrs. J. P. Walker, Mrs. G. L. Kohr, Lt. and Mrs. Justin L. Wickens, Lt. and Mrs. Leroy C. Sempler and Mrs. R. R. Sampson.

Society News*(Continued from preceding page)*

being hostess at a dinner party at the Army-Navy Country Club. In the company were Miss Aurea Scholl, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. P. A. Scholl, whose engagement to Mr. Carl Anderson was recently announced, Miss Martha Holland Shelton, Miss Jane Robinson, Miss Ann Perry, Miss Barry Fox, Miss Georgia Ide.

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Col. and Mrs. Robert Davis, who have been living in Brentwood, Calif., have come to Washington for the winter, and have taken a home on Columbia Pike in Arlington County, Va. Their daughter, Rita, will be presented to Washington society on 29 Nov.

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Comdr. Henry A. Seiller who two years ago served in the Asiatic Fleet under command of Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, and has circumnavigated the globe, has just returned to the States from Shanghai with Mrs. Seiller.

They are at present staying at the Shoreham Hotel.

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Lt. Comdr. Arthur D. Condon, made a short trip to New York, returning to Washington Monday from the wedding of his brother, Mr. David P. Condon, Jr., and Miss Sheila K. Gillespie, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. D. Paul Gillespie of New York.

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Maj. D. M. Reeves of Langley Field, Va., will be at the Martinique in Washington for several days.

Maj. and Mrs. James C. Van Ingen and their son, Mr. Winchester Van Ingen of San Antonio, Texas were recent arrivals at the Martinique and Maj. R. S. Parker of Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, is stopping there, as is Col. Charles E. McBrayer, USA-Ret., of Portland, Oregon, who is making his annual visit to the East.

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Col. and Mrs. Eugene Villaret after several years residence abroad have returned to Washington and taken the house at 2550 Massachusetts Ave., and expect to be there for the next four years. Colonel Villaret three years ago was appointed military attaché to Roumania, Greece and Yugoslavia and they made their home in a villa in Belgrade, spending their summers in Venice and on Lake Como.

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Miss Patricia Madigan, daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. J. Madigan, MC, USA, Ft. Meade, Md., and Miss Lois Smart, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Smart, USN, are spending the weekend at Annapolis in order to attend the Navy-Columbia game and the hop afterwards. Both girls attend Dunbarton College in Washington, D. C.

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General George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States Army, and Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, superintendent of the United States Military

Academy at West Point, headed a long list of high-ranking army officials who arrived at the Hotel Astor for the Army-Notre Dame football game at the Yankee Stadium.

The Hotel Astor, with the arrival of former West Pointers and the families of cadets presented the usual typical scene, many reunions taking place at informal dinner and supper parties in the hotel's restaurants. Several groups held breakfast reunions, and hundreds returned to the hotel to attend a dinner dance. Others attended the fourth annual military ball sponsored by the Guild of the Most Holy Trinity Chapel at West Point in the grand ballroom of the Astor.

Some others registered at the hotel included Brig. Gen. A. Owen Seaman, Brig. Gen. George C. Shaw, Col. and Mrs. Clinton C. Carter, Col. John B. Brooks, Col. Chauncey L. Fenton, Col. and Mrs. Patrick H. McAndrews, Lt. Col. Ralph Royce, Lt. Col. Willis H. Hale, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Arthur B. McDowell, Lt. Col. and Mrs. John F. McClain, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Roscoe Batson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Richard H. Ballard, Lt. Col. Charles C. Drake, Lt. Col. Frank L. Cole, Lt. Col. Louis E. Hibbs, Lt. Col. William M. Grimes, Lt. Col. Charles H. Ryder and Lt. Col. Clarence H. Danielson.

Also Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Coleman, Maj. R. Ernest Dupuy, Maj. John S. Gullet, Maj. Edward Brooks, Maj. Homer Chandler, Capt. Richard W. Gibson, Capt. Louis P. Leone, Capt. William Richardson, Capt. Eugene L. Harrison, Capt. Francis A. Hibbs, 3d, and Capt. F. A. March, 3d.

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Ending her visit in Juneau, Mrs. Ralph Wayne Dusenbury, is now enroute home to Omaha, Neb., where Colonel Dusenbury has been stationed since his transfer from Chilkoot Barracks two years ago.

Since their sojourn in Alaska, the Territory has become a hobby of Colonel and Mrs. Dusenbury. After her trip North last summer, Mrs. Dusenbury spoke on Alaska more than 30 times before club groups in Omaha. Several of her talks, she accompanied with Alaska motion pictures, borrowed from friends, and this year she started an Alaska film library of her own.

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The Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will meet at the Army and Navy Club, Monday, 13 Nov., at 2 P. M. In the absence of the Regent, Mrs. George R. Harrison, the vice regent, Mrs. Frank S. Clark, will preside. Miss Lillian Chenoweth, State Regent, and Mrs. Tomis J. Holberg, State Historian, will be guests of the Chapter.

Dependent's Allowances Awarded**Awarded**

The U. S. Court of Claims this week upheld claims of two Navy officers for rental and subsistence allowances on account of a dependent mother. One of the suits was brought by Lt. (jg) LeRoy T. Taylor, whose widowed mother was possessed of a small amount of real estate, from which she derived no income. Neither the officer or his mother was at any time during the period of his claim occupied public quarters.

In the other suit, Lt. Comdr. William F. Fitzgerald, Jr., was awarded \$2,002.58. His father was unable to obtain employment after 1932 because of ill health, and Commander Fitzgerald became his sole support as well as sole support of his mother.

Ansell, Ansell and Marshall represented Lieutenant Taylor, and King and King, Commander Fitzgerald.

Reserve Officer's Records

The Navy Department this week ordered that fitness report files and correspondence files of Naval Reserve officers ordered to active duty remain in the possession of the District Commandant on whose rolls the Reserve officer concerned is carried. Notwithstanding his being ordered to active duty, the Reserve Officer's name should be carried on the roll of the District in which he resides. Only physical records should be forwarded to place of duty.

Thousands Promoted
(Continued from First Page)

By Ratings, Specialist

	1	2	3	4	5	6
SC	16	35	70	88	154	331
OD	47	46	63	79	38	109
QMC	72	72	73	467	512	818
Cav	0	18	0	0	0	0
CWS	0	0	0	0	23	14
CE	8	19	68	62	124	201
FD	9	9	74	0	0	0
Inf	3	32	171	369	27	1175
FA	0	0	168	269	1393	1102
CAC	17	0	11	629	1198	1948
AC	368	1150	1681	1077	1271	4353
DEMIL	1	3	—2	2	0	0
MD	18	53	87	289	503	1232

Promotions in three combat arms—Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery—are made in the field by the Adjutant General's Office. It will be observed that Cavalry receives no increases in grades but 18 additional specialists, second class.

Infantry increases look impressive, but a study of the table shows that few sergeants will be made, the promotions to the first three grades being largely made at the expense of the fourth grade. Specialist rating increases, however, are generous.

Field Artillery has large increases in all but the top grades and ratings.

Detached Enlisted Men's List shows little change. Eight staff sergeants are to be made technical sergeants, but their places are not to be filled. A single corporal is to be made sergeant. The first rating man and the three second class men are to be made from third and fourth class specialists whose places will not be filled.

Signal Corps

Names of enlisted men of the first three grades promoted in the Signal Corps will not be available until next week. It is understood eligible lists are being exhausted and additional men will have to be qualified to fill vacancies.

Air Corps

With 397 master sergeants being made, and a net of 825 technical sergeants being promoted — making actual promotions to that grade total over 1,200—eligible lists are being completely exhausted.

These promotions have not yet been made but some will be made this month and the balance of the eligible men will be promoted next month.

There will still be a large number of vacancies to fill and the Chief of Air Corps is now considering modifications of eligibility requirements in order to provide the required number of men. The present requirement that technical and staff sergeants must each serve five years in grade before being eligible for promotion probably will be drastically relaxed. It is probable that only a year's service will be required of techs before they are eligible for advancement to master sergeant.

Coast Artillery Corps

Following are the men promoted in the Coast Artillery Corps, completely exhausting all eligible lists and still leaving vacancies which, however, cannot be filled until new eligibles are created in January by graduations from the Coast Artillery School.

Promoted to master sergeant were:

Frank J. Prochaska James C. Todd
Raymond P. Hosheit Eugene M. Moore
Clarence L. Bryant Gordon L. Harrington
Malcolm O. Stallings Arthur E. Peck
Oscar E. Smith R. R. Pennington
Clyde W. Linton Leslie C. Norton
Edward L. LeDoux Raphael Meyerson
James Bentle Robert J. Townley
Henry H. Wasner John A. Lucas

Promoted to technical sergeant were:

Laurence R. Calvert James M. Settle
Alexander M. George Samuel D. Cardwell
Homer A. Gooch Joseo T. Duncan
James R. Martin Albert Troian
Cletus L. Luebbe Anselmo Escorlaza
John A. Rega Marvin D. Smith
John J. Kuzma Donald F. Stroup
Joseph E. Johnson William T. Grenier
Jerry House William G. Mathews
Donato F. Perrotta Carl O. Sowash
Daniel O'Connor Charles R. Mont
W. W. Parkerson Herbert M. Ware
Malcolm Penny Robert H. Grimes
Theodore Campbell Hiram N. Smith
Cyrus Shank Carl F. Dykeman
Henrius L. Ooms Peter P. Barnes
Charles A. Clark Warren E. Allen
R. M. Middlekauff William F. Veatch
William H. Russell Robert B. McNeil
Fred W. Aydlett Robert E. Trigg
Armand N. DeAtkine William E. Corley
George E. Topper Barney O'Gara
James F. Schnur Charles R. Seyfried
Clark R. Money Forrest E. Rivers
Henry I. McClenry Clifford E. Larkins
Michael J. McCarthy Eugene T. Adler
Vincent J. Rooney Frank Kowar

Promoted to technical sergeant were:

Laurence R. Calvert James M. Settle
Alexander M. George Samuel D. Cardwell
Homer A. Gooch Joseo T. Duncan
James R. Martin Albert Troian
Cletus L. Luebbe Anselmo Escorlaza
John A. Rega Marvin D. Smith
John J. Kuzma Donald F. Stroup
Joseph E. Johnson William T. Grenier
Jerry House William G. Mathews
Donato F. Perrotta Carl O. Sowash
Daniel O'Connor Charles R. Mont
W. W. Parkerson Herbert M. Ware
Malcolm Penny Robert H. Grimes
Theodore Campbell Hiram N. Smith
Cyrus Shank Carl F. Dykeman
Henrius L. Ooms Peter P. Barnes
Charles A. Clark Warren E. Allen
R. M. Middlekauff William F. Veatch
William H. Russell Robert B. McNeil
Fred W. Aydlett Robert E. Trigg
Armand N. DeAtkine William E. Corley
George E. Topper Barney O'Gara
James F. Schnur Charles R. Seyfried
Clark R. Money Forrest E. Rivers
Henry I. McClenry Clifford E. Larkins
Michael J. McCarthy Eugene T. Adler
Vincent J. Rooney Frank Kowar

Promotions in the Ordnance Department will not exhaust eligible lists for master and technical sergeant, but will practically empty the staff sergeant list. Names of those promoted will be available next week.

Henry H. Launspach Leonard M. Thomas
Herbert W. Conklin Abraham E. Fishkin
John J. Feeley Herman T. Sutphin
Fred J. Sanwald Kenneth M. Smith
William J. Lans Maynard A. Rollins
Harold A. Saberhagen John J. Hackett

Promoted to staff sergeant were:

William H. Caldwell William H. Beggs
Walter L. Sikora Morris A. Crumpton
Jacob Vernier Ernest P. Wilson
William D. O'Brien Joseph B. Lee
Stetson Floyd Harry S. Miller
Robert H. Anning Estel W. Bassett
Alvin F. Wiebe Arnold R. Painter
Garner C. Holt John C. Maddox
Dennis J. Clifford Francis N. Crandall
Walter C. Keeter Ogle J. Martin
Luther S. Pierce Paul C. Harmon
Joseph S. Rovansek Charles W. Kelley
Charles W. Kelley Kenneth C. Coe
Joseph B. May Chester O. Lane Joseph Piscitelli
Chester O. Lane Hans C. Johansen Arch L. Crabtree
Frank S. Bettoli Richard C. Colburn
Alfred Ferrer, Jr. Donald F. Sasmann
Herman H. Schiller John G. Maris
Robert L. Knight Lee Hampton, Jr.
Lawrence G. Webb James F. Crawford
Charles J. Wright Gerald K. Moore
Peter Pergin Charles F. Allen
Eldon R. Wilson Vernon E. Williams
William D. Hunter Morris R. Hamilton
Edwin L. Emery Alvin B. Roddy
Joseph A. Liput Norman R. Yeo
Samuel E. Berger William G. Miller
Lee I. Mitchell Arthur H. Fast
Clinton E. McEntyre Donald E. Werner
John F. Janasiewicz Earl H. Chilcoat
R. C. McCormick Horace B. Davis
Charles L. Brown Julius B. Mathis
Hugh D. Heaton H. T. Willoughby
Julien G. E. Duchaine Alan D. Goucher
Earl McD. Clarke Bernard L. Neville
William H. Lebert Claude E. Carpenter
Albert A. Maykovich

Finance Department

The increased allotment of enlisted personnel for the Finance Department under the 227,000 Army program carries with it a proportionate increase in grades and ratings. A considerable number of promotions were made effective 8 Nov. 1939. Fifteen promotions were made to master sergeant:

Arthur L. Toups Paul H. Lawrence
Elmer S. Thomas Norman D. Anderson
Carl W. Stonefield Carlos DeLima
James C. Watson Raymond P. Fields
Herman A. Schwartz Milton B. Hale
Arthur W. Mahoney Carter O. Price
Samuel J. Taggart E. J. Westerman
Bernard Jeffrey

Under the new allotment the number of technical staff sergeants is considerably increased, the numbers in these grades being fixed at 115 and 109, respectively. Promotions to fill the new quota will commence at once and will also be effective 8 Nov. It is anticipated that practically all men now carried on the eligible lists for promotion to the grades of technical staff sergeant will receive promotion prior to 31 Dec.

Corps of Engineers

Names of those promoted in the Corps of Engineers were not available this week, but eligible lists recently printed in this paper are being exhausted. To meet demands, the following additions to the eligible lists, taken from unpublished portions of the list were issued this week.

For Master Sergeant:

13. C. E. Cather 19. R. W. Stokes
14. L. C. Dekker 20. G. F. Maple
15. R. C. Ulmer 21. A. F. Isenmann
16. Hugh Croft 22. G. L. McGriff
17. J. L. Todd 23. A. G. Angus
18. D. McCraney

For promotion to Technical Sergeant:

17. L. H. Lamphear 21. E. S. Chadwick
18. Charles Jicha 22. G. C. Carlton
19. Andrew Gorman 23. J. F. Hill
20. Hugo Geck 24. C. E. Galton

Chemical Warfare Service

Promotions of the ten master sergeants authorized for Chemical Warfare Service will be made this week, other promotions will follow shortly.

Quartermaster Corps

Names of those promoted in the first three grades of Quartermaster Corps will be available next week, and by 1 Dec. all promotions in the corps will be completed.

The new eligible lists for technical and staff sergeants in the Supply and Commissary branches will be completely exhausted; some names will remain on the master sergeant lists. There are sufficient names remaining on the Motor and Bakers and Cooks list after expansion is completed.

Decision has not yet been made on whether date of the next examination will be advanced.

Ordnance Department

Promotions in the Ordnance Department will not exhaust eligible lists for master and technical sergeant, but will practically empty the staff sergeant list. Names of those promoted will be available next week.

Medical Department

Names of those promoted in the first three grades, Medical Department, will be available

by next week. Since present lists will be seriously depleted or completely exhausted, grading of papers received in the September examination will be speeded so that new lists may be issued for next spring, which was the scheduled time for their appearance.

Views on Army Promotion

The great flow of returns from Army promotion list officers in response to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's survey of preferences between the original Woodring age-in-grade bill and the modified minority plan has dwindled to a trickle, and accordingly, it is believed that the final tabulation will reveal little change in the results obtained from the 2,765 returns on the second survey, or the 5,178 responses to the original questionnaire on the Woodring plan alone.

Results of tabulations of those returns were last week furnished to Representative Thomas E. Martin, of Iowa, member of the sub-committee of the Military Affairs Committee studying Army promotion, and at the same time were analyzed in the 4 Nov. issue of this paper.

Representative Martin received the tabulations only a day before leaving for Ft. Knox, Ky., where on Thursday he joined the group of Congressmen now on an extensive tour of Army posts and stations, and had time only to write the following letter of acknowledgement:

November 4th, 1939.

Mr. LeRoy Whitman, Editor,
ARMY-NAVY JOURNAL,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Whitman:

Many thanks for your splendid cooperation in making available to me the information set out in the tables you sent me, showing the result of the survey on the Woodring and sub-Committee promotion plans.

I am glad to have this information available for my use and thank you again for your courtesy and thoughtfulness in furnishing me with the same.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) Thos. E. Martin, MC.

It is recognized that mere answers to the questions on the cards are not sufficient to give expression to the ideas of officers on the subjects of promotion and selection out, some of which may well be worthy of the promotion sub-committee's consideration when it meets this winter to begin consideration of the proposed bills. Accordingly, comments have been invited, and many officers replying to the questionnaires have advanced suggestions aimed at further modifying or improving the age-in-grade legislation.

These comments have been published in this paper since institution of the first survey and will be continued during the next few weeks.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will shortly prepare a tabulation of these comments for use of the sub-committee. This tabulation has not yet been completed, but a study of comments already printed discloses some interesting trends of thought.

Many officers want a stricter physical examination; some feel that this will speed up attrition, others stated it should be carried out before any age-in-grade is adopted because it will reduce the number affected by age-in-grade legislation.

Many ask retirement of colonels and brigadier generals passed over for promotion.

A good number want strict enforcement of Class B laws; others want mental examinations or efficiency reports to be employed in increasing attrition; still others desire a combination of mental and physical tests.

Selection, a question on the survey cards, was overwhelmingly turned down, but many officers—including many who voted against it—advocated partial selection—not selection "out," but "up." Proposals were that superior efficiency should be rewarded by promoting certain percentages of officers (suggestions ranged from 5 to 25 per cent) without regard to seniority, the remainder of vacancies to be filled as at present.

Other comments on the age-in-grade bills follow:

Capt., FA—Forced attrition: "Rigid physical tests and Class B proceedings,

Although I believe selection would benefit me, I am now opposed to it, as I believe the W. D. would apply any selection law with even less success than it has had with the Class B law."

Capt., OD—Forced attrition: "A strict non-partial Class B Board. Promotion by selection on merit would be favored except that it promotes favoritism by those friends of the Board rather than merit."

1st Lt., FA—"Use of existing machinery: See 24 B. Nat'l. Def. Act."

Col., Cav.—"1. As I understand it, as plus physical conditions. 3. Under present conditions another solution would be to reduce the number of junior officers, filling with reserves."

Lt. Col., GS—"The age in grade idea is given in present bill in Congress."

Lt. Col., CE—"I believe that any action which tends to overload the retired list is undesirable."

Capt., FA—"Age in grade."

Capt., OD—Forced attrition: "Method of physical disability. Favor a promotion law similar to that of Medical Corp, Favor attrition by physical examination increased standards."

Maj., QMC—"Any officer not physically fitted for field service should be retired for disability. That would accomplish the desired results if strictly enforced by exam and test."

Col., Inf.—"Promotion by seniority and retirement of seniors who are not eligible for selection."

Capt., SC—Forced attrition: "The proposed method appears to be better than any I could suggest."

Capt., CWS—Forced attrition: "Age in grade."

Col., Inf.—"Promotion to next higher grade and retirement. Start at top in each grade including major general, promote each grade."

Lt. Col., CE—"In order of priority: 1. Rigid physical requirements depending upon age, 2. Age in grade, 3. Some system of plucking."

Col., Inf.—"Favor age in grade in principle, but method of wholesale examinations destructive of morale. Could be done from records in Surgeon General's office first."

Lt. Col., CAC—"The present system if rigidly carried out, Class B, physical, retirement at 62 seems to be all that is necessary."

Col., Inf.—"Age in grade. I believe the proposed plan is nearer a promotion scheme."

Maj., QMC—"Age in grade."

Lt. Col., Inf.—Forced attrition: "Bill—o. k."

Capt., CAC—"Reduce from 64 to 60 age of forced retirement."

1st Lt., Cav.—Forced attrition: "Put teeth in the 'B' Board."

Lt. Col., GSC—Forced attrition: "Age in grade."

Capt., AC—"Upon appointment an officer accepts the Army as his career under the conditions of law at the time. He should not be deprived of those conditions."

Capt., CAC—"Favor probationary appointments and rigid elimination of unfitted in all grades. Advisability of selection depends on method of determining qualifications."

Lt. Col., Inf.—Forced attrition: "Except that the freezing restriction should be removed in field grades for officers eligible for promotion who already draw pay of next higher grade."

1st Lt., CE—"Selection out."

No War Mileage for CCC Officers

A contention of Southern Pacific Railroad that Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Reserve officers and men assigned to CCC duty and traveling on War Department transportation requests were not entitled to rates given "troops of the United States" was upheld this week by the U. S. Court of Claims, which awarded \$1,911.45 to the railroad.

The court stated that the CCC, though administered by Service personnel was a purely civil organization, and that sole purpose of the assignments was to assist the government in executing the plan adopted by Congress for unemployment relief.

Army Expansion

(Continued from First Page)

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getting equipment. The next step will be the organization and training of corps, and the final step will be the Field Army which will be included within the Initial Protective Force. Of course, the necessary equipment is part of this program, and as its manufacture takes time—this particularly is true of airplanes—orders should be placed without delay. Orders, permitted under the Appropriation Act for the current year, have been so placed.

Until the Divisions were created, there were only paper organizations for them. Now there are six of these divisions, the start in the execution of the Department's plans. Since the World War, the country has had no Corps, and, of course, no Army. Here again, there is paper organization, adopted only after thorough study by the General Staff. That study included facts concerning the organizations of foreign Armies, particularly those now on the battlefield. But it will be obvious that to place an organization on paper and to put it in the field are two separate and distinct things.

What Mr. Woodring wants is not paper organization, but operating organization. In this way, he will achieve the perfection he deems necessary for the nation's defense.

He wants also continuous training. Thereby the companies, battalions, regiments, divisions, corps and Army, and their auxiliaries, will learn to function as a unit.

Finally, he wants the equipment which will make the Initial Protective Force complete from shoes to rifles to airplanes.

If his objectives are achieved, the Nation will be on its way to a powerful combat force able to defend the Nation and its interests, and by its very power act as a deterrent to attacks upon them.

Such a program calls for money.

In his talks with the members of the committees, the Secretary pointed out that the size of the Force and the amount to be appropriated for its creation and development was the responsibility of Congress. He was discharging his own responsibility when with the means given him he was using them for the single purpose of producing efficiency in defense. To quote the language he employed, which was repeated by a member of the Committee, he said he was determined to have 1,000% perfection in training, 1,000% perfection in equipment, motorized and mechanized, 1,000% in air provision.

Therefore, the Secretary, in the estimates he will transmit to the Bureau of the Budget, will have this ideal in mind, and it will then be the duty of Congress to help him to realize it.

The Initial Protective Force the Secretary contemplates is solely for the defense of the United States. However, that defense comprehends Hemispherical Defense. The Secretary does not advance as the reason for the latter our obligation to protect Pan-America or the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine. His reason is sounder. It is that technical science has progressed to the point where this Hemisphere, particularly South America, is within striking distance of any aggressor nation across the Atlantic. The airplane is flying over that ocean without difficulty, and the time is not far distant when its range will be extended. We have just dispatched a squadron of Fortress Bombers to Brazil. They will go to the Panama Canal Zone, to Lima, Peru, and across the Andes to Rio de Janeiro. After refueling, they will come directly north. German and Italian planes have crossed the Atlantic below the equator. Protection of the Panama Canal, so vital to the defense of the United States, calls, consequently, for our consideration of Hemispherical defense in order to protect the homeland.

The views and reasoning of the Secretary apparently greatly appealed to the Congressmen he addressed, according to statements made by them. They know that the estimates of the War Department will total far more than in the past, and in order to defend them more effectively they are touring the country contacting as many military units as possible.

Congress Inspects Army

Eighteen Congressmen representing the

Senate and House Military Affairs Committees and the Subcommittees of the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House left Bolling Field at 8:00 a.m., Nov. 9, on a trip of observation and inspection of Army posts, depots, schools and other installations within the continental United States and Panama. The trip brought together in one committee, members of the four Congressional Committees which deal with military policies and appropriations. The party will return to Washington on or about 10 Dec. 1939.

Senator Elmer Thomas of Okla., chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the War Department is the senior member of the party. Representative Andrew J. May of Ky., Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee joined the party at Fort Knox, where the first stop was made to witness demonstrations of the First Cavalry Brigade, mechanized.

After leaving Louisville the committee will visit the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Ala.; Barksdale Field, La.; the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla.; Hensley Field in Texas; thence to Brownsville, Texas, en route to Panama, Canal Zone, where the party will leave for Mexico on Monday, 13 Nov. 1939. Stops will be made at all of the Central American Republics either going to or returning from the Panama Canal Zone.

The party is scheduled to return to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, on 24 Nov. 1939, and from that vicinity will inspect Army posts along the Mexican border; airplane manufacturing plants in the vicinity of San Diego and Los Angeles, Calif.; civilian aviation schools in California; the Harbor Defenses of San Francisco; the Northwest Air Base at Tacomas, Wash.; the Third Division at Ft. Lewis, Wash.; the Ordnance Depot at Ogden, Utah; the Air Corps Technical School and Fitzsimons General Hospital near Denver, Colo.; the Cavalry School at Ft. Riley, Kans.; the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.; air fields at Scott Field, Ill.; Rantoul, Ill., and Dayton, Ohio, including the new Aeronautical Laboratory at Wright Field, Ohio, and manufacturing arsenals in New England and in the East.

The party which was accompanied by Maj. Arthur R. Wilson of the War Department General Staff and Maj. John E. Upston, Office Chief of Air Corps, is using three transport airplanes. The following members of Congress are making the tour:

Senator Thomas.

Senator Harry S. Truman (Missouri), Appropriations Committee.

Senator Sherman Minton (Ind.), Military Affairs Committee. (Will join party at Fort Knox.)

Senator H. H. Schwartz (Wyo.), Military Affairs.

Senator Chan Guernsey (S. D.), Military Affairs.

Representative May.

Representative R. Ewing Thompson (Tex.), Military Affairs. (Will join the party at San Antonio upon return from Mexico.)

Representative Andrew Edington (W. Va.), Military Affairs.

Representative Edwin M. Schaefer (Ill.), Military Affairs. (Will join party at Fort Knox.)

Representative David D. Terry (Ark.), Appropriations. (Will join party at Brownsville and leave it at San Antonio.)

Representative John M. Costello (Calif.), Military Affairs.

Representative Joe Starnes (Ala.), Appropriations. (Will join party at Brownsville and leave it at San Antonio.)

Representative Overton Brooks (La.), Military Affairs. (Will join party at Barksdale Field.)

Representative John J. Sparkman (Ala.), Military Affairs. (Will join party at Maxwell Field.)

Representative Charles R. Clason (Mass.), Military Affairs. (Will leave party at San Francisco and sail for Honolulu on 6 Dec.)

Representative Paul W. Shafer (Mich.), Military Affairs.

Representative William D. Byron (Md.), Military Affairs.

Representative Thomas E. Martin (Iowa), Military Affairs. (Will join party at Fort Knox.)

Schedule

Detailed schedule for the entire trip is as follows:

11/9—Leave Bolling Field, D. C., 8:00 a.m. (EST).

Arrive Louisville, Ky. (Bowman Fld.), 10:15 a. m. (CST).

11/10—Leave Louisville, Ky. (Bowman Fld.), 9:00 a. m. (CST).

Arrive Maxwell Field, Ala., 11:45 a. m. (Air Corps Tactical School.)

Leave Maxwell Field, Ala., 2:00 p. m.

Arrive Barksdale Field, La., 4:55 p. m.

11/11—Leave Barksdale Field, La., 1:00 p. m.

Arrive Fort Sill, Okla., 3:05 p. m.

11/12—Leave Fort Sill, Okla., 1:00 p. m.

Arrive Dallas, Tex. (Hensley Fld.) 2:30 p. m.

Leave Dallas, Tex. (Hensley Fld.), 3:30 p. m.

Arrive Brownsville, Tex., 5:45 p. m.

Note: The schedule provides an overnight stop in Mexico and in each of the Central American Republics, either on the way to or from the Panama Canal Zone.

11/13—Leave Brownsville, Tex., 9:00 a. m.

Arrive Vera Cruz, Mexico, 12:20 p. m.

Leave Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3:00 p. m.

Arrive Minatitlan, Mexico, 3:55 p. m.

11/14—Leave Minatitlan, Mexico, 8:00 a. m.

Arrive San Salvador, El Salvador, 11:25 a. m.

11/15—Leave San Salvador, El Salvador, 8:30 a. m.

Arrive San Jose, Costa Rica, 11:35 a. m.

11/16—Leave San Jose, Costa Rica, 8:00 a. m.

Arrive Albrook Field, P. C. Z., 11:20 a. m. (EST).

Note: Party is scheduled to arrive in the Panama Canal Zone before noon, 16 Nov. (Thursday) and will leave in the forenoon 21 Nov., (Tuesday). This inspection will include both Atlantic and Pacific Terminals of the Canal and all installations in the Canal Zone.

11/17—Leave Albrook Field, P. C. Z., 8:45 a. m. (EST).

Arrive Managua, Nicaragua, 11:35 a. m. (CST).

11/18—Leave Managua, Nicaragua, 9:00 a. m.

Arrive Guatemala City, Guatemala, 11:20 a. m.

11/19—Leave Guatemala City, Guatemala, 9:00 a. m.

Arrive Mexico City, Mexico, (via Vera Cruz), 2:20 p. m.

11/20—Leave Mexico City, Mexico, 9:00 a. m.

Arrive Brownsville, Tex., 1:45 p. m.

Leave Brownsville, Tex., 3:00 p. m.

Arrive San Antonio, Tex. (Kelly Fld.), 4:40 p. m. (EST).

Note: Upon return from Mexico and arrival at San Antonio ships will be placed in Air Corps Depot at Kelly Field for any necessary checkups. The party will remain in San Antonio area until noon, 26 Nov., (Sunday). During that time arrangements will be made to visit all the posts in that area, in addition to those listed in the schedule. These include Camp Stanley (Ordnance Ammunition Storage Area), San Antonio General Depot, Normoyle Quartermaster Depot (motor transport), Brooks Field, Duncan Field and San Antonio Arsenal. Because of the fact that the large transport planes which will be used by the party cannot land at some of the smaller posts in this part of Texas, opportunity will be afforded for members of the Committee to visit the following posts: Fort Ringgold, Rio Grande City; Fort McIntosh, Toronto; and Fort Clark, Spofford; as subcommittees in smaller planes during the time that the party is in the San Antonio area.

11/21—Leave San Antonio, Tex. (Randolph Fld.) 12 noon.

Arrive Marfa, Tex. (Ft. D. A. Russell), 2:00 p. m.

Leave Marfa, Tex. (Ft. D. A. Russell), 4:00 p. m. (CST).

Arrive El Paso, Tex., 4:20 p. m. (MST).

Note: The party will stay in the El Paso area from the afternoon of 26 Nov. (Sunday) until Tuesday morning, 28 Nov. During this time it will visit Fort Bliss, Biggs Field, Fort Bliss National Cemetery and William Beaumont General Hospital.

11/22—Leave El Paso, Tex., 9:00 a. m. (MST).

Arrive Fort Huachuca, Arizona, 10:35 a. m.

Leave Fort Huachuca, Arizona, 12:35 p. m.

*Arrive San Diego, California, 2:25 p. m. (PST).

*Depending upon weather conditions the party will either land at San Diego or March Field on the afternoon of the 28th.

Note: The time in the San Diego area will be spent in visiting airplane manufacturing plants as arranged by the Chief of the Air Corps.

11/23—Leave San Diego, Calif., 1:00 p. m.

Arrive March Field, Calif., 1:35 p. m.

Leave March Field, Calif., 4:00 p. m.

Arrive Los Angeles, Calif., 4:25 p. m.

Note: While in the March Field-San Diego-Los Angeles area time will be taken to fly over the Muroc Lake Bombing Range. The time in this area will be spent in visiting the large number of airplane manufacturing plants, the schedule to be arranged by the Chief of the Air Corps; also in visiting civil schools engaged in the training of military personnel in elementary flying and airplane and engine mechanics. This will include the Grand Central Flying School (elementary flying) and the Curtiss-Wright Technical

Institute of Aeronautics (airplane and engine mechanics). The coast defenses at Fort MacArthur may also be visited.

11/24—Leave Los Angeles, Calif., 9:00 a. m. (Arrive *Hamilton Field, Calif., (via Moffett Field), 4:30 p. m.

*Nearest field to San Francisco.

Note: The nights of December 1, 2, and 3, (Friday, Saturday and Sunday) will be spent at Hamilton Field. During the time in the San Francisco area the following places will be visited: The Harbor Defenses of San Francisco; the Port of Embarkation at Fort Mason; the Ovens as Discharge and Replacement Depot at Fort McDowell; Letterman General Hospital; the Quartermaster Depot; the Presidio of Monterey; and Camp Ord on the Gilting Military Reservation.

11/25—Leave Hamilton Field, Calif., 1:00 p. m.

Arrive Sacramento Air Depot, Calif., 1:30 p. m.

11/26—Leave Sacramento, Calif., 9:00 a. m.

Arrive Fort Lewis, Wash., 1:00 p. m.

Note: In this area will be visited: The 3rd Division at Fort Lewis; Camp Murray, National Guard Camp; Fort Lawton; the Northwest Air Base at McChord Field; and the Boeing Airplane Manufacturing Plant.

11/27—Leave Fort Lewis, Wash., 9:00 a. m. (PST).

Arrive Salt Lake City, Utah, 2:50 p. m. (MST).

Note: In this area will be visited the Ogden Ordnance Depot and Fort Douglas at Salt Lake City.

11/28—Leave Salt Lake City, Utah, 9:00 a. m.

Arrive Cheyenne, Wyoming, 12:35 p. m.

11/29—Leave Cheyenne, Wyo., 9:00 a. m.

Note: In this area will be visited Lowry Field (the Air Corps Technical School), Fort Logan, and Fitzsimons General Hospital.

11/30—Leave Denver, Colo., 9:00 a. m.

Arrive Fort Leavenworth, Kans., (via Fort Riley, the Cavalry School), 4:00 p. m.

Note: Monday morning classes of the Command and General Staff School will be visited.

11/31—Leave Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 11:00 a. m.

Arrive Scott Field, Ill., 12:05 p. m. (CST).

*Arrive Lambert Field, St. Louis, Missouri.

Note: The party will be given opportunity to visit Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, as well as Scott Field, Illinois.

12/1—Leave Scott Field, Ill., 10:30 a. m. (CST).

Arrive Chanute Field, Ill., 11:30 a. m.

Leave Chanute Field, Illinois, 3:00 p. m.

Arrive Wright Field, Ohio, 5:30 p. m. (EST).

Note: At Wright Field will be visited the Materiel Division of the Air Corps and the new Aeronomical Laboratory which is under construction.

12/2—Leave Wright Field, Ohio, 1:00 p. m.

Arrive Bolling Field, D. C., 3:35 p. m.

12/3—Leave Bolling Field, D. C., 9:00 a. m.

Arrive Albany or Schenectady, N. Y., 11:05 a. m.

Note: In the Albany area will be visited the Schenectady General Depot and Watervliet Arsenal where the manufacture of cannone is under way.

Leave Albany, New York, 4:00 p. m.

Arrive Newark, New Jersey, 5:00 p. m.

Note: In the Newark area will be visited Pintyinn Arsenal, where ammunition is being manufactured. If time and the availability of planes permit, and the desire of the members of the Committee, additional posts in the East may be added to the schedule.

12/4—Leave Newark, N. J., 2:40 p. m.

Arrive Rolling Field, D. C., 4:30 p. m.

As Representative Thomas E. Martin, of Iowa and John J. Snarkman, of Ala., members of the minority subcommittee, left Washington this week on the grand tour of inspection being made by Congressional leaders, they both expressed intention of interviewing as many Army officers as possible to determine the service reaction to the Woodring and Minority plans.

Representative Charles T. Faddis, senior member of the minority group, returns to Washington on Monday, 13 Nov., and will begin his study of the poll conducted by the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**.**Annual Navy Dance**

Annual Navy football dance after the Army-Navy football game will be held this year at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., 2 Dec., and for the first time in many years midshipmen of the Naval Academy will be able to attend.

The dance, sponsored by the Naval Academy Alumni Association of Philadelphia, will begin at 5:30 p. m. and will continue until early morning. Dress will be optional. Tickets for the dance are \$2 a person, tax included.

Notre Dame Downs Army

By R. Ernest Dupuy

West Point, N. Y.—Fighting with all the grit and determination that a West Point team can show, Army went down to defeat at the hands of a smooth-running Notre Dame aggregation last Saturday at the Yankee Stadium to the tune of 14-0, a score that means nothing to those who did not actually see the football game. Buck-fever took its toll to large degrees in crucial moments, when the very desperation with which the Kaydets threw themselves into the play defeated them—receivers fumbling long passes smacking fairly into their hands, Irish Ball-carriers shaking off clinging tackles which should have been fatal.

The best team won, of course. The 78,000 spectators were treated to a fine exhibition of snappy officiating which went far to make a good, clean game. And, remarkable to say, the sympathies of the New York crowd, usually pro-Notre Dame, seemed fairly divided between the teams. The March-on of the Corps before the game was as usual received with vociferous applause, as most of the spectators saw for the first time, the serried ranks of the new Infantry formation.

Only in the third quarter did Army shine, as the Kaydets took up a 41-yard march that for a few moments shook the rugged Notre Dame line, Frontczak, Hatch and Dubuisson slashing through time and time again—until the ball stood on the Irish 6-yard line, fourth down, with a foot to go. But a spinner play found rifle of Notre Dame crashing through, and Frontczak was thrown for a loss, ending the offensive.

Notre Dame's first score came as result of an Army fumble on its 30 in the second period. The Irish attack moved up and Stevenson finally went over on a wide run around the Kaydet left end.

The second score came when Bagarus intercepted one of John Hatch's long passes on the Army 42, and zig-zagged and wove his way down the field, never more than a few inches from the sideline, it seemed, for a touchdown.

Heart-breaking too for Army was Helmstetter's fumble a moment previous after snagging another one of Hatch's splendid heaves, and almost in the clear.

The "perfect play" of the game went for nothing; in the last quarter Stevenson of Notre Dame with the ball on the Army 32, faded back for a tremendous heave which sailed to the Army 5 and into the hands of the waiting Bagarus, who never had to move an inch to catch it. Bagarus dove over, but the officials called

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ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL

SO FAR THIS SEASON

Army	Navy
Defeated Furman, 16-7	30 Sept.... Defeated William and Mary, 31-6
Defeated Centre, 9-6	7 Oct.... Defeated Virginia, 14-12
Tied Columbia, 6-6	14 Oct.... Tied Dartmouth, 0-0
Lost to Yale, 28-15	21 Oct.... Lost to Notre Dame, 14-7
Defeated Ursinus, 46-13	28 Oct.... Lost to Clemson, 15-7
Lost to Notre Dame, 14-0	4 Nov.... Lost to Pennsylvania, 13-6

BALANCE OF SEASON

Harvard, (at Cambridge)	11 Nov.... Columbia University
Penn State College	18 Nov.... No Game Scheduled
No Game Scheduled	25 Nov.... Princeton, (at Princeton)
Navy, (at Philadelphia)	2 Dec.... Army, (at Philadelphia)

(All games at home, unless otherwise noted.)

FOR THE RECORD BOOK

Games Won	Games Lost	Games Tied	Points Scored	First Downs	Yards Gained	Pet.
Army	3	2	1	92	64	.600
Navy	2	3	1	66	68	.400

POINTS SCORED

Army—Touchdowns: Hatch (2), Frawley, Waddell (2), Maupin, Mullin (2), Frontczak, Polk, Yeager (2). Field Goals: Frontczak (2). Points after Touchdown: Frontczak (4), Waddell (2), Biscotte. Safety: Stella.

Navy—Touchdowns: Rowse (2), Beers, Whitehead, Malcolm (2), Gebert (2), Leonard, Foster. Points After Touchdown: Leonard (1), Whitehead (2), Wood (2).

back the play for holding by Notre Dame, inflicting a fifteen-yard penalty instead.

Outstanding on defense was big Harry Stella, Army captain, who time and time again burst through the Notre Dame line to smear the play for a loss, and whose thundering charge down field under punts on several occasions unnerved the Irish receivers.

Navy Loses to Penn

Philadelphia, Pa.—Navy's football chart took another downward sweep this week as a powerful University of Pennsylvania eleven defeated the midshipmen, 13-6. Pennsylvania, unscathed but for a close defeat at the hands of the University of North Carolina, used a driving set of power plays, featuring spins and bucks, to crack the Navy defense.

Unable to penetrate the Penn defense on running plays, the Navy took to the air, attempting 28 passes, of which 9 were completed, one for a touchdown. Pass interceptions and fumbles stopped several promising Navy rallies.

Penn scored first during the second period on a 79-yard sustained drive, with fullback Herb Rainwater doing the major share of the running. Seventy thousand spectators saw the big Quaker back, aided by fine blocking, go over for the score.

Penn scored once more in the third period on a pass from quarterback Francis X. Regan to halfback Gene Davis, Davis ran thirty yards for the score after taking the pass.

Navy's lone marker came in the closing minutes of the game, when Midshipman Tommy Blount, reserve back, fired a pass to left end Dick Foster in the Quaker end zone.

Schofield Golf

Two officers of the Army stationed at Schofield Barracks became members of the hole-in-one club recently. Capt. John F. Chalker, ChC, USA, scored an ace on a 3 par 213-yard hole, while accompanied by R. E. Travis, Comdr. D. R. Angel, USN, F. Cunningham and Mr. Houston. 1st Lt. Selwyn (Ike) Smith, FA, USA, playing a foursome with Lt. Col. C. C. Banks, FA, USA; Capt. Robert C. Ross, FA,

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USA, and Capt. L. O. Field, FA, USA, dropped his tee shot into the cup on the 216-yard third hole. Both officers were playing the King Kalaukaa course.

Little Army-Navy Game

The Little Army-Navy Game between Admiral Farragut Academy and LaSalle Military Academy will be played today, Armistice Day, at Newark Stadium, Newark, N. J. The kick-off is scheduled for 2 p.m., following a parade, beginning at 1:15 p.m.

International Horse Show

The Chilean Army Team this week won the challenge trophy in the international low-score competition, with a total of only 12 faults, duplicating their 1938 performance.

The South Americans captured first place in each of the three phases of the meet, easily out-distancing the United States Army team and the Mexican Army team.

A team from Ft. Meyer, composed of Capt. Charles B. McClelland, Lt. James H. Polk and Capt. R. L. Taylor, won the three day low-score matinee competition, with the 61st Cavalry Division second and the West Point team third.

In a notable competition, Lt. Franklin F. Wing, Jr., retired the famed Brook-

Bright Foundation Challenge Cup. He rode Sir Conrad to win by ½ fault over Mrs. Edward Lasker of Port Chester, N. Y.

The United States Army Team also retired the Irish Army Challenge Trophy. The Chilean team that won the International Low Score Competition was composed of Maj. Eduardo Yanez, Capt. Hernan Vigil, and Capt. Pelayo Izurieta.

Neutrality Division Commander
Comdr. James K. Davis, USN, on duty at the Washington Navy Yard, has been ordered to command the World War destroyer McCook, being recommissioned at Philadelphia, and three other destroyers composing a division of the neutrality patrol.

A total of 57 World War destroyers have now been recommissioned by the Navy Department, and the total number of vessels now operating on neutrality patrol in the Atlantic number more than 80.

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Navy Expansion Bill Drafted
Representative Carl Vinson, of Ga., chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, this week made public the draft of a bill for the expansion of the Navy by 525,000 tons, believed by observers to be the administration's answer to the question of the need for a "two ocean Navy" which recently has been discussed at great length.

This belief was strengthened by the fact that Mr. Vinson made public the draft of his bill following a three-hour conference with Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations.

The bill will be introduced when Congress reconvenes in January, and besides the provision for surface and underwater craft construction, also provides for boosting the aircraft strength of the Navy to 6,000 planes and to not more than 36 lighter-than-air craft.

The measure is the result of several months' work by Mr. Vinson and the Navy Department. It has been suggested that the Navy has determined on the fast surface ship construction program in order to create a triangular fleet, with two fast striking arms backed up by one battle line of battleships that can be moved to the support of either of the lighter forces.

It is estimated that nearly \$1,300,000,000 will be required to carry out the authorization which will be piloted through the House early next session by the Georgia legislator. Approximately 400,000 tons of the new construction would be in combatant vessels, with 125,000 tons of auxiliaries.

The bill to be introduced by Mr. Vinson does not fix the number of vessels to be built in either the combatant or auxiliary tonnages. It merely provides that combatant vessels to be built shall be in the aircraft carrier, cruiser, destroyer and submarine types, and gives the President the right to determine the tonnage allotment in each category. The same provision is made in the matter of auxiliaries.

Representative Vinson said that he hopes to have the new tonnage in service within four years.

The bill also removes the provision of law that requires that Naval shipbuilding be awarded on a 50-50 basis to private and government yards, but retains the 10 per cent limitation of profit for private contractors. The Secretary of the Navy would be authorized to advance to private builders not more than 30 per cent of the contract price of naval vessels, provided the Government is adequately protected. The Secretary of the Navy would also be authorized to negotiate contracts for the construction of or purchase of naval vessels or planes, "provided the price be fair and reasonable."

The statement made by Representative Vinson on the proposed program is as follows:

"The navy which we have built, building and authorized will be sufficient to insure protection against any single aggressor, but is insufficient protection against possible combinations. In the light of world conditions the American people justly demand a naval force more nearly adequate to meet any possible national defense need. It is the duty of the Congress to provide it."

"There has been much talk about a two-ocean navy. If such were necessary at this time, I would not hesitate to urge that it be built, but my considered opinion after technical advice is that the needs of national defense will best be served by properly balanced increases to our present fleet."

"The program which I shall present to the Congress will be realistic. It will provide for expedited increase of American naval power in such classes of ships as the President may recommend and the Congress determine."

"We want no hysteria. We seek no war. We covet not one inch of foreign soil, but we are determined to keep war away from our shores. We must have an adequate fleet—now."

Starnes Asks Consolidation

Consolidation of the Chemical Warfare Service with the Ordnance Department of the Army and transfer of all construction and maintenance facilities of the Army from the Quartermaster Corps to the Corps of Engineers was recommended to the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee this week by Representative Joe Starnes, of Ala., a member

of the Military Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Starnes' recommendations were made as the result of a 26,000-mile tour of defense installations. The Pacific Coast and Hawaiian areas were termed "impregnable" by Representative Starnes, but he declared that there is "an acute need" for strengthened anti-aircraft and coast defense installations along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

Remarkable progress is being made at McChord Field, Wash., he stated, despite the fact that "the site selected was poor." Concerning the Southeast air base at Tampa, Fla., Mr. Starnes urged the Committee chairman not to expend any money for construction until the Maritime Commission transfers to the War Department title to a parcel of land adjacent to the site. Mr. Starnes declared, "I do not feel that any other Federal agency should secure or maintain a foothold adjacent to an Army air field which might in any way interfere with its military functions."

In making his recommendations, Mr. Starnes stated:

The chief deficiencies noted were shortages in ordnance and quartermaster construction. The most critical situation relative to our National Defense needs is in the ordnance section. We should adopt a long range view and construct ordnance plants to supply items which will never be supplied through commercial plants and agencies. Time is of the essence in this field.

I desire to submit for your consideration certain recommendations for the benefit of the Service and the Country.

1. I approve and recommend as a permanent policy the present policy of the War Department establishing division and Corps training areas in the South . . .

2. I recommend the abandonment of all posts which no longer have any military or strategic value. Many of these posts were located during the Revolutionary War, War between the States, and Indian War periods. Many contain only a few acres and have no military value and afford no opportunity for training.

3. I recommend that the construction and maintenance of all barracks, quarters and other installations be placed under the direct charge and supervision of the Engineer Corps. The Engineer Corps is highly trained and skilled. They have long been engaged in technical and construction work and have merited the confidence of the Country by their outstanding work on rivers and harbors. I am of the opinion that a more efficient and economical Administration may be had by such a change. Some of the recent criticism on delay and high cost of construction of quarters and barracks is justifiable.

4. I recommend the transfer of the Chemical Warfare Service to the Ordnance Department and the construction of a modern and complete plant for the manufacturing of chemicals, gas masks, etc., at one of the points recommended by the War Department.

5. I recommend the decentralization of munitions plants by the construction of a complete Ordnance plant in the Southeast or so-called Birmingham Ordnance area, a second at Ogden, Utah, and a third somewhere in the Great Lakes area.

6. There should be a closer and better coordinated program between the War Department and the TVA which would afford full and immediate use of the vast natural resources and the hydroelectric power in the TVA area in a National Emergency.

7. I recommend the enlargement of the El Paso training area by the acquisition of State and Government lands located adjacent to the Fort Bliss area. Sufficient land should be made available at this point to provide for joint maneuvers by the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and the air corps.

8. Fort Lewis, Washington is the natural position for a division camp and corps training area for the Northwest. Additional land should be acquired for that purpose.

9. The Presidio of Monterey should be abandoned and a large post constructed at Giggling Reservation. This Reservation is the only point along the entire Pacific Coast other than Fort Lewis where maneuvers may be held by large bodies of troops on Government land.

10. I recommend that Fort Benning, Georgia and Fort McClellan, Alabama be enlarged to division posts and that the Fort Sam Houston area be enlarged to provide for two divisions.

11. It is my considered opinion Charleston, S. C., should be used and developed as a replacement center. Statements have been furnished by the War Department which show that from \$15,000 to \$20,000 is saved to the Army each time a transport is unloaded at Charleston. Fort Moultrie should be developed into a Corps Artillery center for seacoast and anti-aircraft guns. The growing importance of the Charleston Navy Yard, the City of

Charleston as a port, the fact that the Army has an Ordnance Post nearby, and the City a Municipal Airport which might be used for the National Defense, emphasizes the desirability of immediate action looking to adequate housing and recreational facilities for troops at Charleston. The present lack of housing and recreational facilities is deplorable.

12. The assigning of colored troops to various commands brings up a new problem and I recommend that separate facilities of every character for training and recreation be provided at these posts and that a study be made looking to the advisability of providing a separate division camp for colored troops.

OBITUARIES

Col. John Randolph, Inf., USA, died suddenly of a heart attack at his apartment in The Highlands, Washington, D. C., 4 Nov., only a few days before he was to have retired from active service.

He had been on leave since last month, and had moved to Washington where he was planning to make his home after re-

tirement, 30 Nov., when he was stricken fatally. Previously he had been on duty with the Organized Reserves, in Minneapolis, Minn.

Colonel Randolph was born at Philadelphia, Pa., 4 June 1878, the son of Maj. John F. Randolph, Army surgeon. He enlisted in the Army during the Spanish-American War and was a corporal when he accepted commission as second Lieutenant of Infantry 16 Sept. 1900. He has also seen service in the Philippine Insurrection and the World War. He graduated from the Army School of the Line in 1922 and the Command and General Staff School in 1924.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Margaret Randolph, daughter of Capt. John C. Thompson, 3rd Cavalry; a daughter, Mrs. Kenneth Rainey, of New York City; a son, Harrison Randolph, of Minneapolis; a brother, Dr. Harrison Randolph, president of the University of the City of Charleston, S. C., and three grandchildren.

Funeral services and burial were in Princeton, N. J., 7 Nov.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

BOWEN — Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., 14 Oct. 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. C. L. Bowen, Jr., AC, USA, a son, Claude Leslie Bowen, III; and grandson of Col. and Mrs. William Ross Scott, Inf., USA.

BROWNING — Born at Ft. Benning, Ga., 2 Nov. 1939, to 1st Lt. Harold W. Browning, FA, USA, and Mrs. Browning, a daughter, Anne Peyton; granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. William S. Browning, FA, USA; and of Col. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder, QMC, USA.

ELIOT — Born at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., 23 Oct. 1939, to Maj. and Mrs. Amory V. Eliot, SC, USA, a daughter, Nancy Blake.

GLASS — Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., 2 Nov. 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert R. Glass, Inf., USA, a son; grandson of Maj. and Mrs. H. Thompson, Inf., USA, and of Col. and Mrs. Ralph R. Glass, QMC, USA.

HAYES — Born at Margaret Pillsbury Hospital, Concord, N. H., 25 Oct. 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hayes, a daughter, Patricia Lee; granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hayes, and of Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Short, (MC), USN-Ret.

KROMER — Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 4 Nov. 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Philip F. Kromer, Jr., CE, USA, a daughter, Alice Cary.

MCKIERNAN — Born at Beth Israel Hospital, Newark, N. J., 30 Oct. 1939, to Maj. and Mrs. William J. McKiernan, AC, USA, a daughter, Eileen Suzette.

PADDOCK — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 Oct. 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Howard S. Paddock, SC, USA, a son, Jeffrey Clayton.

WILSON — Born at Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 29 Oct. 1939, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Wilson, USN, a daughter, Marcia Elizabeth.

Married

BEIGHTOL-ADDIS — Married at Maxwell Field, Ala., 5 Nov. 1939, Miss Alice Jean Addis to Lt. Willis Eugene Beightol, AC, USA.

BERG-WOODSON — Married at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Va., 4 Nov. 1939, Miss Martha Frances Woodson, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Eugene M. Woodson, USN, to Ensign Alvin Clifford Berg, USNR.

BRAUDE-SAVAGE — Married in Panama, 1 Nov. 1939, Miss Mary Janet Savage, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Leon E. Savage, FA, USA, to Lt. Meye Braude, USA.

BROWNING-BRYANT — Married at First Presbyterian Church, San Antonio, Tex., 21 Oct. 1939, Miss Emily Ann Bryant to 2nd Lt. John Whitehead Browning, FA, USA.

COLE-COBURN — Married at Walter Reed Chapel, Washington, D. C., 11 Nov. 1939, Miss Elizabeth Louise Coburn, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Henry Clay Coburn, MC, USA, to Mr. Neil D. Cole.

EMMET-HUNTER — Married at Salisbury, Conn., 28 Oct. 1939, Miss Ellen Temple Hunter to Mr. R. T. Emmet, son of Capt. and Mrs. Robert R. M. Emmet, USN.

KAUFMAN-HOFFMAN — Married in chapel of U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 9 Nov. 1939, Miss Charlotte C. Hoffman to Lt. (jg) John H. Kaufman, USN, son of Capt. and Mrs. John B. Kaufman, USN.

Died

BULL — Died at White Post, Va., 8 Nov. 1939, Lt. Col. E. Llewellyn Bull, USA-Ret.

GARRISON — Died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 Nov. 1939, Mrs. Garrison, widow of Col. Fielding Hudson Garrison, MC, USA.

HOLMES — Died at Wilmington, N. C., 21 Oct. 1939, Mrs. Sarah Eggle Holmes, wife of Robert J. Holmes, and mother of Maj. William H. E. Holmes, FA, USA.

LYNCH — Died in Chicago, Ill., 2 Nov. 1939, Major John R. Lynch, USA-Ret.

MOSHER — Died at Grand Rapids, Mich., 29 Oct. 1939, Grace Turner Mosher, wife of Timothy J. Mosher; and mother of Lucile M. Ragan, the wife of Maj. Perry C. Ragan, Inf., USA.

RANDOLPH — Died at Washington, D. C., 4 Nov. 1939, Col. John Randolph, Inf., USA.

SAVILLE — Died in Letterman General Hospital, Pres. of San Fran, Calif., 4 Nov. 1939, Mrs. Cora E. Saville, wife of Col. Mathew E. Saville, USA-Ret.; mother of Wilson G. Saville, and Capt. Gordon P. Saville, AC, USA.

SAWBRIDGE — Died at Yakima, Wash., 4 Nov. 1939, Mrs. John Sawbridge, mother of Maj. B. M. Sawbridge, (FA), GSC, USA.

STEPHENSON — Died in Panama, 1 Nov. 1939, 1st Lt. Mell M. Stephenson, Jr., AC, USA.

TEATE — Died at Atlanta, Ga., 2 Nov. 1939, Maj. Herbert F. Teate, Inf., USA-Ret.

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

That the country is becoming fed up on financial panaceas is the view taken of the overwhelming defeat of the Ham and Eggs and the Bigelow schemes in Tuesday's elections. California rejected the former by a two to one vote, and Ohio the latter by a three to one vote. It is not too much to say that Democracy was on trial on those issues, and its emergence in such a satisfactory manner gives promise that the nation is on the road back to observance of tested principles.

Politicians always are guided by election returns, and it is not surprising, therefore, that a strong sentiment has developed in the House Ways and Means Committee in opposition to the increase in taxes which the Treasury Department is advocating and which was expected to be an important feature of the legislative program for the coming session. It is argued by members of the Committee that war orders and the current pick-up of business will assure higher revenue receipts from present taxes during the next fiscal year. Chairman Doughton, however, is less sanguine, and regards a new tax bill as "reasonably certain." He points out that National Defense expenditures will be high, and these will assure an increase in employment so that appropriations for the WPA can be reduced. One important reason why Congress will go slow to make an upward tax revision is that next year is a presidential election year, and the democrats will be anxious to avoid piling more burdens upon the taxpayers.

Disturbing to business is the effect of the enforcement of the Neutrality Act upon our Merchant Marine. Serious losses will be suffered by the National Economy. Aside from the depreciation of investments, and the damage to thousands of investors, and the depreciation or transfer of ships to foreign registry, foreign connections must be ruptured, imports carried in foreign bottoms, ten thousand American seamen thrown out of work, stevedores and other dock workers deprived of employment, and consuming outlets and producers curtailed in operations and revenue. Because of the protest of Labor, and to some extent of the shipping interests, it is not at all unlikely that when Congress re-assembles changes will be made in the Law so as to repair as far as possible the damage already done and in prospect.

Secretary Hull announced this week the signature of a reciprocity Treaty with Venezuela, the twenty-second he has negotiated. The important provision of the Treaty as it affects the United States, is that reducing by 50% the excise tax on imports of crude petroleum. This concession, as a result of the operation of the Most Favored Nation principle, will accrue to Mexico and Columbia. The annual imports of petroleum from Venezuela during the past five years has been 34,569,000 barrels. It is expected that as a result of the new agreement these imports will increase to 58,251,000 barrels. Likewise, there will be an increase of Mexican and Colombian oil. Throughout the Middle West there is rising criticism of the reciprocity policy. It is understood that at the next session a determined at-

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tempt will be made to require the President to submit to the Senate for ratification any future agreements made by the State Department. It is not likely this movement will succeed. The President will strongly oppose it because he would not desire to have Congress register condemnation of an outstanding Administration policy on the eve of an important election.

Merchant Marine

Application of United States Lines for permission of the government to transfer nine of its vessels, including two large passenger liners, to Panamanian registry provoked a storm of protest this week.

The Maritime Commission, anxious to preserve the American merchant marine and the business it has built up from destruction threatened by the recently enacted Neutrality Act, is believed to be favorably considering the application.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, admitting legality of the act, stated the move was a plain attempt to evade the new legislation and might lead to serious consequences. Congressmen who opposed the neutrality legislation have also assailed the transfer.

President Roosevelt so far has not commented on the application. He stated yesterday that transfers to foreign registry were legal, but that he would not comment at this time on his stand on the question.

Most of his press conference yesterday was devoted to discussion of the Neutrality Act. The President stated that he was working on the problem created by the removal of 30 or 35 ships from service and was conferring with maritime labor officials over means to care for the 8,000 to 10,000 seamen who are unemployed as a consequence.

Possible solutions, he indicated, would be extension of unemployment compensation to seamen or their enrollment in the Maritime Training Service. Unions have not officially approved the MTS and probably would oppose such a solution. Rates of pay in the service are considerably less than those on commercial vessels.

Transfer of the vessels which include the President Harding and the President Roosevelt, would divorce them from American protection. At the same time it would compel removal of present crews, since Americans, under the new law, may not travel into combat areas.

There is objection to transfer to Panama, especially, although the commission recently approved transfer of Standard Oil tankers to registry of that country.

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It was pointed out that if Panamanian ships operate to belligerent ports, the country might become involved in incidents which would affect its neutrality—an undesirable occurrence from American viewpoint because the country surrounds the Canal Zone and the important Panama Canal.

But that the Neutrality Act has created problems which must be solved in some way is patent. At least 80 ships will be laid up as a result of passage of the act, though the President mentioned only 35.

U. S. Lines, serving only ports in the combat area, has 11 ships on its hands; Black Diamond with eight ships has all its ports closed; Lykes Bros. has 55 ships, but all its trades are not affected. Scantic Lines has seven vessels which operated to combat areas, but these have already been shifted to the line's South American run. Waterman has about 23 ships operating, some of which are affected. Mobile Oceanic's 18 ships are unable to serve any of their ports; as are South Atlantic Mail Lines' six ships.

Pioneer Line Sold

The commission this week announced sale of the American Pioneer Line's India Service to American Export Lines, Inc. for \$304,000, or \$76,000 per ship for the four vessels operated in that service.

Under the agreement with the commission the purchaser must contract before 1 April 1940 for the construction of four new vessels to be used on that trade route.

The agreement provides that these vessels must be operated on the Pioneer India Service for at least two years. The sale is made on the basis of bids from several companies, including American Export Lines, Inc., which were submitted to the commission on 30 June.

Sale of this route does not affect Pioneer Line's Far East and Australian services which continue under a managing agent agreement with the Roosevelt Steamship Company, Inc. in New York.

Ship Chartered

Charter of the SS Flying Cloud, 6,750-ton freighter, to the Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., for use on that company's freight service from North Atlantic ports to east coast ports of South America was

made this week. The charter was awarded on a bid of \$14,500 monthly charter hire on a bareboat basis.

Reserve Officers Meet

At the monthly meeting held in the National Guard Armory, San Francisco, 16 Oct., Maj. Herbert D. Walter, Chapter President, announced the appointment of Capt. Gwyn P. Rees, 6th CA-Res., to the Executive Council of the ROA. Captain Rees is a prominent member of the San Francisco Chapter and in ROA circles throughout the State; his name gained national prominence in reserve affairs when he won the Coast Artillery Association Award.

Also at this meeting, the Chapter was host to the members of the ROTC of the University of San Francisco, headed by the President of the University and Col. Frank Drake, CAC, Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

The speaker of the evening was Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone, USA-Ret., who discussed our National Defense System which was thoroughly enjoyed by the large gathering present.

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The Defense Program
(Continued from First Page)

they have established, reposing dependence upon the strangling effect of the blockade, and strengthening that weapon by efforts to induce Russia to remain at peace as pledged by her Foreign Affairs Commissar, to detach Italy from the Axis, and to form an anti-German bloc. Undoubtedly, the German General Staff has accurately evaluated the extent of the assistance the United States will be able to provide for the Allies. It realizes this assistance will progressively increase as our industry becomes geared to production, and probably some of its members are arguing that there should be an offensive while the enemy is unequipped with American arms. Offsetting this proposal is the diplomacy of Hitler, who is anxious to avoid the creation of war madness in France, and also in England, in the hope that an inactive winter will cause the people to demand that their governments make peace.

If the law really constitutes a final definition of American policy, it means that the United States will not enter the struggle, and that the Allies cannot expect to be furnished with our men, our money and our supplies on credit. To this extent the policy would appeal to Germany. But that she does not regard it as fixed, but rather as a step toward intervention, is shown by her criticism of it, and by the assertion of her mouthpiece, Commissar Molotoff, that the law will prolong the war. The fears of the Germans in this connection find some basis in the new regulations removing the 18 months sales limit upon planes manufactured for the Army and Navy, and by the movement underway for the transfer of American ships to Panamanian registry. Secretary Hull has objected to such transfer on the ground that it violates the spirit of the Neutrality Act. He prefers to obtain exclusive routes from the Allies for use by the ships which the law makes idle. It is apparent that any routes turned over to us would be of slight value compared to those established across the ocean, and the lines would lose money in operating them. This matter is important to the Navy, which looks upon the Merchant Marine as an important cog in its defense machine. Beyond the defense point, however, abandonment of the routes heretofore used will mean an interruption of connections

built up at great expense, and their seizure by the British and French, who will not without a struggle relinquish them to us after peace shall have come.

Not only will our shipping suffer, but our export trade likewise. It will lose markets penetrated at heavy expense, and their recovery will be difficult. As our imports must be brought in belligerent bottoms, it is evident British and French traders will become firmly entrenched, and when our ships are readmitted to the areas now forbidden they will be handicapped in getting even a part of the business they have been obliged to forego.

Specifically exempted from the prohibitions of the law are Canadian ports reached by inland routes, the ports of South and Central America, and the ports of the Pacific and Indian Oceans and the seas adjacent thereto. It is known that German submarines are in the South Atlantic and the Pacific, and rumors are current that the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer may be in Far Eastern waters. There will be present, consequently, the possibility of capture of American ships carrying contraband consigned to ports where it can be picked up by British vessels.

Thus it is apparent that the neutrality law, designed to keep the country free from complications which might provoke war, has by no means closed the door to such a prospect. There is first the anger of Germany which we will incur by serving as a reservoir for the Allies, and which may cause her to action that will arouse American resentment; there is the danger of our ships being interfered with and, perhaps, sunk outside of the war zone, and there is the unwillingness of the American people to endure the loss of their Merchant Marine and their trade and to bear the suffering entailed. If the war continues, therefore, we may expect agitation for amendments to the law, and those amendments probably will be in the direction of the restoration of the policy of Freedom of the Seas which is described in the preamble of the statute.

C.P.X. To Be Held In Chicago

The first division CPX to be held in Chicago for the last two years will be conducted on 18-19 Nov. in the 131st Infantry armory, Chicago. The map war this year is based on the Second Army CPX held at Fort Knox, Ky., a year ago. According to the announced situation the

opposing forces are the Blues (North) and Blacks (South). The 33rd Division and attached units being part of the Second Army of the Blue forces. The international boundary is the Kentucky-Tennessee state line.

Both sides have combat aviation which is being utilized against industrial centers, railroads and road columns of any considerable size. The Blue air force has a decided advantage over Black in speed and maneuverability. Mechanized and anti-mechanized forces are organized and active in both armies; however, Black mechanized forces are considered superior in modern, mobile vehicles.

Prior to the opening of the play of the CPX at 2 p.m. 18 Nov., the operations of the situation show the Blacks have mobilized more quickly than the Blues and have invaded Blue territory. Advanced Black elements are in contact with Blue covering forces.

Blue and Black organizations are similar. All Divisional artillery is truck drawn. Each infantry regiment has an additional company called the anti-mechanized company; consisting of a headquarters and three platoons of four guns (50 caliber) each.

Each division has an anti-mechanized battalion of three companies, as part of the special troops, organized the same as regimental anti-mechanized companies. The main differences are that Black has substituted motors for animals in all units except the horse cavalry and a regiment of 105mm howitzers for the 155mm regiment in the division. Normally, the Black corps artillery consists of two regiments of 155mm howitzers. All units are at National Guard peace strength.

The 33rd Division reenforced, in VI corps reserve, marched during the night 17-18 November from the Fort Knox bivouac area to the general area designated in the problem. The division had received warning orders in the Fort Knox bivouac area that it was to be prepared to attack, in conjunction with other elements of the VI corps, by daylight 19 Nov. from the area immediately west of Elizabethtown. All units arrived in the bivouac area with the following units attached: 8th Infantry (less 3rd battalion); 108th Observation squadron, Company A, 901st Chemical regiment. The 202nd Coast Artillery (AA) is protecting installations in the vicinity of Fort Knox and the 106th Cavalry is operating as a Second Army covering force.

From the time the play of the CPX opens at 2 p.m. 18 Nov. until its conclusion the following afternoon, actual time will govern.

During the afternoon of 19 November the 33rd Division and attached elements will prepare to move and at darkness will begin to move forward to attack positions. The attack will begin at 6:40 a.m. 19 Nov. with the division making its principal effort on the right, capturing high ground and then pursuing the enemy East of South East and assisting the V Corps in its drive up the valley of the Nolin river. It is the general mission of the Second Army to envelop and destroy the enemy forces.

For several weeks the Division, Brigade and Regimental staffs have been studying and working on preliminary solution requirements. For the first time in many years downstate as well as Chicago organizations will participate in the exercise, thus eliminating the necessity for a separate CPX downstate this year.

Army Industrial College

Schedule of classes and lectures for the Army Industrial College during the week of 6-11 Nov. follows:

6 Nov. Conference No. 3 on Finance Section, Problem No. 2, "Fundamentals of Business." Lecture "The Problems and Trends of the Chemical Industry," by Dr. Harrison E. Howe, editor, Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

7 Nov. Lecture "The Federal Reserve System," by Dr. E. A. Goldenweiser, Director of Research and Statistics, Federal Reserve System.

8 Nov. Conference No. 4 on Finance Section, Problem No. 2, "Fundamentals of Business."

9 Nov. Case Discussion on Finance, by Maj. Norman D. Brophy, A. C. Instructor, Orientation on Organization and Management Section, Problem No. 2, "Fundamentals of Business," by Lt. Col. Wm. A. Borden, O.D. Presentation of reports on Special Problem "Current Economic Situation in Germany," by Committees A and B.

10 Nov. Conference No. 1 on Organization and Management Section, Problem No. 2, "Fundamentals of Business." Lecture "Management in a Changing World" by Mr. Harry A. Hopf, Management Engineer.

Navy Transport Sailings

Tentative sailings of the Navy's passenger transports Chaumont and Henderson follow:

U.S.S. CHAUMONT

Arrive	Port	Depart
1 Nov.	San Pedro	2 Nov.
3 Nov.	San Diego	6 Nov.
16 Nov.	Canal Zone	20 Nov.
23 Nov.	Guantanamo	24 Nov.
28 Nov.	NOB Norfolk	

NOTE: Chaumont under overhaul Navy Yard Norfolk from 4 Dec. 1939 to 6 Feb. 1940.

U.S.S. HENDERSON

Arrive	Port	Depart
11 Nov.	San Diego	14 Nov.
14 Nov.	San Pedro	16 Nov.
18 Nov.	San Francisco Area	4 Dec.
11 Dec.	Honolulu	14 Dec.
27 Dec.	Guam	29 Dec.
3 Jan.	Manila	

NOTE: Henderson will depart Manila en route U. S. via Guam and Honolulu on 5 Feb. 1940.

More Materiel Urged

An adequate supply of antiaircraft artillery, tanks and Garand rifles, and provision in peace of the thousands of tools necessary to start war-time production of arms immediately, was urged by Col. George Chase Lewis, Inf., commanding officer of the Overseas Discharge and Replacement Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y., in an address before the Thursday Luncheon Club at University House, New York City, 26 Oct.

Support of the War Department's program of strengthening national defense through mechanization, streamlined divisional organization, provision of an adequate initial protective force and procurement of materiel was by Colonel Lewis.

Late Officer Praised

The Regular Veterans Association, at its recent National convention, adopted a resolution praising the patriotic activities of, and deplored the death on 3 Sept. of Lt. Col. Orvel J. Johnson, Spanish War veteran, who for four years was national secretary of the Reserve Officers Association and for ten years national director general of the ROTC Association.

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